The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901 XXXIX—No 45

TONSILINE

Is a perfect family remedy for throat diseases—Sore Throat, Sore Mouth and Quinsy quickly yield to its virtue. It is not slow and tedious in its

CURES

but gives almost instant relief. Tonsiline is entirely harmless. It stands alone as a remarkable and modern cure for

SORE THROAT

and all similar troubles.

25 AND 50C AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J H Hur , President, H. L. McLain, C ier

HARDWARE.

C AAD CO , dealer in Foreign and D estic rdware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

EL &CO anufacturers of Thresh g M hin Portable, Semi-Portabl. d Trac on E ines, Horse powers, Saw ill s, &c

MAS LON OLLING MILL, Jos. Corn n, Proprietors, manufacturers of per r qual y of Merchant Bar and Blacksmit iron

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer ttles Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron ictures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	75
Hay, per ton	12 00 to 13 00
Straw, per ton	8 00 10 00
Corn	35–40
Oats	25
Clover Seed	5 50–6 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed,)	18–18
Wool (washed)	25
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel new	35
Beets, per bushel	40
Apples	60–75
Cabbage, per dozen	40–50
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	70
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	20–22
Eggs (fresh)	20
Chickens, live, per lb	7
Spring Chickens, dressed, lb	10
Turkeys, live	08½
Turkeys, dressed	11
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	12½
Shoulder	09
Lard	08
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings 'per 100 lbs	90

For 14 Cents

We mail the following rare seed novelties.

1pkg. Blue Blood Tomato Seed,	$ .15
1 " Northern Lemon Seed,	.15
1 " Mamm's Favorite Onion Seed,	.10
1 " Emerald Green Cucumber Seed,	.10
1 " City Garden Beet Seed,	.10
1 " 13-Day Radish Seed,	.10
1 " La K. Market Lettuce Seed,	.15
2 " Brilliant Flower Seed,	.15
	$1.00

Worth $1.00 for 14 Cents.

Above 10 packages rare novelties we will mail you free, together with our great illustrated Seed Catalog, telling all about

Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass
Also Choice Onion Seed, 60c. a lb.

Together with thousands of earliest vegetables and farm seeds, upon receipt of 14c. and this notice. When once you plant Salzer's Seeds you will never do without.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on

Thursday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901

at 1 o'clock p. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, to-wit:

Tract No. 1. Situated in the township of Bethlehem, county of Stark, and state of Ohio, and known as and being the northeast quarter of section number three (3), of township nine (9), and range nine (9) of said Stark county. Appraised at $9,720.

Second. A part of the northwest quarter of section number three (3), of township nine (9), (Bethlehem) and range nine (9) of said Stark county, and state of Ohio, bounded as follows: Beginning forty rods south from the northeast corner of said quarter section, thence west forty rods to a post; thence south twenty rods to a post; thence west forty rods to a post; thence south twenty-four rods to a post; thence east eighty rods to a post in the east line of said quarter, and thence north forty-four rods to the place of beginning, containing about seventeen acres of land. Appraised at $680.

Terms of Sale. One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest on deferred payments, and deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

SAMUEL B. STERN,
Executor of Jacob Kemery, Dec.

Jan. 21st, 1901.

GOSHEN, Ind.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Dear Sirs:—Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours,
A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

New service, Queen & Crescent, only 28 hours Cincinnati to Shreveport. Elegant service of Pullman Sleepers, Cafe and Observation Cars.

TRIBUTES OF AMERICA

Congress Shows Respect For Queen's Memory.

OFFICIAL MESSAGES WERE SENT.

Flag Half-Masted at White House and on Government Buildings—Some Cabinet Officers Praised Late Queen In Interviews—In New York and Other Places

Washington, Jan. 23.—Business in the house was laid aside out of respect for Queen Victoria's memory. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, while the session was proceeding, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the house of representatives of the United States of America has learned with profound sorrow of the death of her majesty, Queen Victoria, and sympathizes with her people in the loss of their beloved sovereign. That the president be requested to communicate this expression of the sentiment of the house to the government of Great Britain. That as a further mark of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria the house do now adjourn.

The reading of the resolution was listened to with impressive silence. Mr. Hitt stated very briefly this resolution followed the precedents in similar cases. It was, he said, copied almost literally from the resolution adopted upon the occasion of the death of the president of the French republic, and followed the expression adopted upon the death of the czar of Russia. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the house stood adjourned until noon today.

Senate Also Adopted Resolutions.

In the senate, after the executive session, Mr. Allison offered the following resolution in open session:

"That the death of her royal and imperial majesty, Victoria, of noble virtues and great renown, is sincerely deplored by the senate of the United States of America."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Later on Mr. Allison then offered the following resolution with reference to that passed earlier in the day upon the death of Queen Victoria:

"That the president pro tem. of the senate cause to be conveyed to the prime minister of Great Britain a suitably engrossed copy of the foregoing resolution."

It was agreed to.

Whether there will be commemorative exercises similar to those held in Washington after the death of the Empress of Austria and the King of Italy, will depend upon the instructions issued from London. In any event, Lord Pauncefote and those about him are withdrawn for some time from participation in the social and official affairs at the capital.

The German embassy shares in the universal sorrow, and there is an added sentiment of bereavement in the fact that Emperor William is the grandson of the dead queen. The German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, gave expression to his deep grief and paid a tribute of respect and admiration for the noble life and the illustrious reign of the departed queen.

Personal Affliction to Lord Pauncefote.

Lord Pauncefote had expected that the end could not be long deferred, and had been prepared for the sad intelligence that the queen was no more, but it came to him almost as a personal affliction, for it was only a few months ago that he was the guest of the queen at Osborne, at the time of his elevation to the peerage.

Secretary Hay, upon being assured through the physician's certificate, as furnished him by the Associated Press of the demise of Queen Victoria, promptly cabled the following message to Ambassador Choate at London:

"Department of State,
"Jan. 22, 1901.

"Choate, Ambassador, London.

"You will express to Lord Lansdowne the profound sorrow of the government and people of the United States at the death of the queen and the deep sympathy we feel with the people of the British empire in their great affliction.

(Signed) "John Hay."

While the cabinet was in session the president and his advisers were in receipt from time to time of all the news which came from Osborne house, so when the end came later messages of condolence were sent and orders given looking to the half masting of the flags over the executive departments and the carrying out of formalities. The half masting of the national ensign was an unusual tribute to the memory of the deceased sovereign. It is said that this has been done rarely on the occasion of the funeral of some great world's ruler, but never before in the case of the death of a monarch.

Official Message by President McKinley.

President McKinley sent the following message of condolence to King Edward VII.:

"Telegram sent from Washington, Jan. 22, 1901.

"His Majesty, the King, Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

"I have received with profound sorrow the lamentable tidings of the death of her majesty, the queen. Allow me, Sir, to offer my sincere sympathy and that of the American people in your personal bereavement and in the loss Great Britain has suffered in the death of its venerable and illustrious sovereign, whose noble life and beneficent influence have promoted the peace and won the affection of the world.

"William McKinley."

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock expressed his sympathy as follows:

"The American people will deeply and sincerely sympathize with their kinsmen across the sea in their irreparable loss of a devoted sovereign whose pure and gracious personality and illustrious reign have so abundantly blessed the people of her great dominion, and which have contributed so effectively to Christian civilization in every quarter of the world."

Postmaster General Smith expressed his sympathy in the following statement:

"She has been a model queen and a model woman, and her death will be a source of sorrow throughout the world."

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said:

"She has been a good, exemplary, Christian woman, and one of the wisest rulers Great Britain has had," universal and sincere. All the ambassadors ministers and their suites took early occasion, after receiving word of the queen's death, to call at the British embassy and leave their cards. Lord Pauncefote saw only a few of his most intimate associates, and received from them personal expressions of condolence.

Secretary of State Hay, on being informed of the queen's death, declined to make a statement for publication on the ground that being under obligation to send an official message to the British government on the subject, he did not feel called upon to make a further supplementary private statement.

Attorney General Griggs said:

"Hers has been a noble life. Whether she has been greater as a queen or as a woman is hard to say. Her good influence upon society and individual character is beyond estimate or calculation. It is a rare thing that the personal worth of a royal personage equals in public estimation the reputation that attaches to the royal office, but great as has been the glory of her political reign her personal sway over the manners, the morals and the hearts of men and women of all nations has given her a world-wide dominion and brings for her death an extent of profound sorrow and mourning which comprehends the whole civilized world."

Tribute of Secretary Gage.

Secretary Gage said:

"The death of England's well loved queen closes the happiest period in all her country's existence. Victoria was by force of character conspicuous in molding the life and tendencies of the English people during her reign. She will be venerated by them because of her personal qualities, purity of mind and integrity of character. She was endowed with a clear and independent judgment, which early won the profound respect of her official advisers and the love of her countrymen. This respect and love have increased as the years have gone by. A sovereign under the theory of Divine right she was in reality the head of a highly democratic state. Her sympathies were toward the people. The people recognized the fact and repaid her with a generous and loving confidence. To few on earth has it been given so to guide the unfolding destinies of a mighty nation. She will live in the hearts of the people wherever the English tongue is spoken, as a good woman, a wise ruler and a worthy exemplar of all who may be clothed with political responsibility, whether under the democratic or aristocratic forms of government. The greatest laureate of her reign might well have had her in mind when he wrote:

"'Tis only noble to be good,
'Kind hearts are more than coronets.'"

FLAGS WERE HALF-MASTED

Respect Shown In New York—Prince of Wales Replied to American Salvationists.

New York, Jan. 23.—The first apparent effect in New York city of the cablegram from England announcing the death of Queen Victoria was in the almost instant lowering of flags to half mast. That of the British consulate went down and announcement was immediately made at the consulate that the office would be closed for the time being for all but the most urgent business.

As the news of the death quickly spread flags over the city began to be lowered. This was particularly true with regard to the financial district, where every business house or building had its bunting ready. Wall street and its adjacent thoroughfares were soon giving silent intimation that one of the world's most notable personages had passed away. Trinity church, at the head of Wall street, took note of the event by the tolling of its bell, and possibly the first of the United States officials to take cognizance of the passing of England's monarch was the sub-treasurer of the United States, who, as soon as he received notice, lowered the flag of the sub-treasury building.

In no part of the city was respect for the memory of Queen Victoria more quickly shown than in the waters of the port of New York. Steamers and sailing vessels flying the British flag were not alone in their manifestations of honor to the memory of the dead queen. United States flags over ferry houses, schooners and tugs in the East and North rivers and lying at docks over on the Jersey shore all brought the emblem down, and by this means the news was conveyed to thousands who were on the lookout for the signal.

Sir Percy Sanderson, the British consul general, upon receipt of the news of the death at once withdrew to his private office and denied himself to all callers.

The flags of Russia, Austria, Mexico, France, Germany, Italy and other nations were half masted at the various foreign consulates and steamship offices on Bowling Green and lower Broadway.

All of the British societies have gone into mourning and many persons and mourning bands upon their sleeves.

At the Robert Burns celebration, in connection with the New York Scottish society, Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate church, before his address on "The Memory of Burns," paid tribute to the memory of Queen Victoria.

A cablegram was sent from the headquarters of the American Salvationists in this city:

"His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, Osborne.

"On behalf of the American Salvationists we assure your royal highness and members of the royal family of our profoundest sympathy and prayers.

"Frederick and Emma Booth-Tucker."

The reply received reads:

"The Prince of Wales thanks American Salvationists for telegram of sympathy."

STEEL NEGLECTED SOME.

Comparatively Little Done With Them. Some Other Points of the Stock Market.

New York, Jan. 23.—Brokers in a number of stocks Friday admitted the receipt of orders to make first prices as high as possible. This is a familiar device of traders who have gone long of stocks during a rise on one day, to get the greatest possible benefit from the relapse after the opening in prices of the stocks which were most palpably manipulated on Monday disclosed the operations of this class. St. Paul and Northern Pacific were conspicuously effected in this way, the former opening up 1¾ and the latter rising almost as much and then running off again to near Monday night's level. Apparently there was a speculative element who feared the possibility of selling induced by the queen's death. After that event was reported there was a pause in the activity of the market. Shortly afterwards room traders set to work to bid up prices. This lifted St. Paul an extreme 1½ over Monday night. Northern Pacific 2¾, and the grangers, Pacifics, trunk lines and more prominent stocks generally from 1 to 2 points. The same traders were active in Sugar all day, making the extreme advance 2⅛. On the other hand, the sensational movement in Missouri Pacific was brought to a sudden stop after a 3-point jump at the opening, and the Wabash stocks also fell back.

The extreme decline in Missouri Pacific was 7½ and it closed at a net loss of 3½. Missouri Pacific was in urgent demand in the loan crowd and commanded as high as ½ per cent premium for use by the shorts. Amalgamated Copper again moved widely, jumping nearly 3 points at the opening and then falling back 3¾. The steel stocks were comparatively neglected, but the undertone was weak, in spite of the less threatening utterances authorized by trade magnates. Federal steel fell away 2⅝ and other members of the group from 1 to 1½, after small opening advices. The late notable rise was not well maintained, especially in the stocks which were bid up most aggressively, and the closing was active and rather easy below the best. The level of prices at the close was, however, substantially higher than Monday, and the undertone of the market during the day was steady.

SADNESS IN GERMANY.

Their Burden Increased by the Illness of the Dead Queen's Eldest Daughter.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—The news of the death of Queen Victoria had been hourly expected in Berlin, and on its arrival special editions of the newspapers sold like wildfire, the announcement being read with silent and respectful sympathy. The fact that Empress Augusta Victoria started for Homberg to be near Dowager Empress Frederick added to the sad circumstances of the occasion.

The German nation fully shares in the feelings of the British people toward the venerable and illustrious sovereign who has just breathed her last.

A sense of gratification is felt by all Germans that Emperor William was present during the last hours of Queen Victoria's life and that the lofty feelings of filial piety which prompted his action have met with such full and unqualified recognition on the part of the British nation.

After the receipt of the news Count Von Eulenburg, the chief court marshal, ordered the flags half masted on all public buildings. Although the hour of the evening was somewhat advanced a number of embassies and legations, including the American, did the same.

Special mourning orders to the Schloss, the army, the court and public departments were issued last evening. These will be published today and go into effect immediately.

DIED IN PHILIPPINES.

A List of Victims of Disease and Other Causes Sent by General MacArthur.

Washington, Jan. 23.—A casualty list sent by General MacArthur contained the following:

Following deaths have occurred since last report:

Dysentery—Jan. 2, Co. I, 18th I., Corporal Charles Toll; Jan. 17, Co. M, 30th I., Corporal William C. Mueller; Jan. 3, Co. B, 31st I., Corporal Frank A. McCowan; Jan. 13, Co. H, 55th I., Corporal Herbert Hawes; Co. I, 18th I., Gustaf Entlund.

Died from wounds received in action—Dec. 16, Co. C, 44th I., Solomon Dotterer.

All other causes—Co. D, 39th I., Corporal Charles B. Smith; Co. G, 16th I., John Sheehy; Jan. 15, Co. M, 41st I., Allyn Dunlap; Dec. 26, Co. I, 43d I., George E. Ricker; Jan. 18, Battery O, 3d artillery, Ferdinand Erpzuich; Dec. 25, Troop D, 11th C., Columbus L. Black; Dec. 16, Co. I, 15th I., Alexander E. Wirth; Dec. 9, Co. G, 38th I., John T. Bell; Jan. 19, Troop A, 3d C, Jesse Swanek.

His Life was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

A Powder Mill Explosion

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, croton oil or aloes pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures Headache, Constipation. Only 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

"When I was prostrated with grip and my heart and nerves were in bad shape, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure gave me new life and health."—Mrs. Geo. Colie, Elgin, Ill.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 22.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your Grain-O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for we children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old.

Yours respectfully,
FANNIE WILLIAMS.

When threatened by pneumonia or any other lung trouble, prompt relief is necessary, as it is dangerous to delay. We would suggest that One Minute Cough Cure be taken as soon as indications of having taken cold are noticed. It cures quickly and its early use prevents consumption. Chas W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

"When the grip left me my nerves and heart were badly affected; but I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure and was soon all right."—Wm. Roericht, Eau Claire, Wis.

Avoid all dry inhalants and use that which cleanses and heals the membrane. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and cures Catarrh easily and pleasantly. Cold in the head vanishes quickly. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucous has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

"My stomach was affected by grip and I could eat nothing but crackers and milk. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and the trouble disappeared."—Mrs. J. Lindsey, Montrose, Mich.

Western Rates Reduced.

Greatly reduced one-way rates will be in effect from Chicago via the Wisconsin Central Railway to points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia each Tuesday, commencing February 12th and continuing until April 30th.

For detailed information inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address

T. D. Campbell, D. P. A., 42 Carew Building, Cincinnati, O.; C. E. Johnson, D. P. A., 621 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa., or Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

"I had grip three months; could not sleep; pain all over and headache very bad. Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Liver Pills made me well."—Mrs. E. C. Bowlby, Waterloo, Ind.

Pepsin preparations often fail to relieve indigestion because they can digest only albuminous foods. There is one preparation that digests all classes of food, and that is Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It cures the worst cases of indigestion and gives instant relief, for it digests what you eat. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 122 East Main street.

DAVID CITY, Neb., April 1, 1900.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—I must say in regard to GRAIN-O that there is nothing better or healthier. We have used it for years. My brother was a great coffee drinker. He was taken sick and the doctor said coffee was the cause of it, and told us to use GRAIN-O. We got a package but did not like it at first, but now would not be without it. My brother has been well ever since we started to use it.

Yours truly, LILLIE SOCHOR.

Quality and not quantity makes De Witt's Little Early Risers such valuable liver pills. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.: Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

A THEATER BURNED.

Audience Coolly Walked Out Without a Panic.

E. H. SOTHERN SUFFERED LOSS.

Fire Became Apparent In the Audience Room of the Grand Opera House, at Cincinnati, During a Play—Other Property Also Damaged.

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—The Grand Opera House is a total ruin except for its staunch outer walls. A display of coolness perhaps never witnessed before under such trying conditions prevented its loss from being attended by a fearful catastrophe. The play set for the night was "Hamlet," by the E. H. Sothern company. The house was packed by a brilliant audience. Many ladies without escorts were present. The first act had been finished, and in the second Mr. Sothern, acting the part of Hamlet, had spoken but a few lines when a slight disturbance was observed in the fourth row of seats from the orchestra, near the center aisle. It was caused by a slight issue of smoke at that point. An usher went down the aisle and quietly asked the people to be seated, saying there was nothing wrong. Mr. Sothern at this point stepped to the front of the stage and also assured the audience that everything was right. To further remove apprehension, Mr. Sothern resumed his part, but before he had spoken two lines the smoke issued in such volumes that there was a spontaneous movement of the people in its vicinity. Without further order or suggestion or advice, the audience left the theater quietly.

Some of the audience were helped onto the stage by some members of the company and thus got out.

It appeared that the fire likely started from the furnace underneath the orchestra. It soon communicated to the stage, and to this fact is owing the losses of the greater portion of the property of the Sothern company. Mr. Sothern estimated his loss at $50,000. His company was compelled to reach the streets clad in their costumes and to lose the greater portion of their personal effects, which were left in the theater.

It was estimated that the lessees have an interest in the building representing their outlay in fitting it up amounting to $30,000 or $40,000, which is covered by insurance.

A portion of the building was occupied by the Cincinnati gymnasium, which had a costly equipment. Adjoining the rear of the opera house, separated by an alley, is the large Butler building. The fire entered this at the upper stories, and the roof and two upper floors of that building were practically destroyed. The upper portion of the Gifts engine house, which adjoins the Butler building, was seriously damaged by the fire.

The present lessees of the Grand Opera House are Rainforth & Havlin. The building belongs to Mrs. Charles Taft, whose husband is the proprietor of the Times Star. The loss might be estimated at about $200,000.

The principal losers in the Butler building are the American Engraving company, Achert & Henckel Engraving company, the Bruner Woolen company, S. Rosenthal, printer; Proctor & Collier, advertising; Max Wocher & Son, surgical instruments; Ilsen & Co., music publishers; Rauch & Goldsmith and S. Silver, optician. The loss to the greater number of these is from water and probably will reach $75,000 to $100,000. There was no insurance on the Grand Opera House building.

Across the street from the Butler building and the Gifts engine house is the Palace hotel. It required some effort to prevent a panic among the guests.

There was more or less panic when the alarm reached the gymnasium.

Miss Annie Wheeler Has Appendicitis.

New York, Jan. 23.—Miss Annie Early Wheeler, second daughter of General Joseph Wheeler, who served as a nurse in the Cuban and Philippine campaigns, undermining her health in the tropical climate, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of appendicitis in a sanitarium in this city.

Judge Sterrett Dead.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—James P. Sterrett, former chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, died last night at his home here, aged 78 years. Death was due principally to the weakening effect of a carbuncle.

EVENTS IN BRIEF.

Before the announcement of the death of the queen the house passed the bills to send to the court of claims the claims of Cramp & Sons, amounting to something over $1,300,000, for alleged damages due to the company on acount of the failure of the government to promptly furnish armor plate and other material used in the construction of the New York, Columbia, Massachusetts and Indiana. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up and some progress was made with it.

Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections of the senate, favorably reported a concurrent resolution providing that the two houses of congress assemble in the hall of the house of representatives on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of counting the vote cast for president and vice president of the United States. The president of the senate is to preside over the joint assemblage. The result is to be delivered to him and he is to announce the state of the vote and the persons elected to the two houses. The resolution was adopted.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HOUSE DECORATION.

ARTISTIC, COMFORTABLE AND APPROPRIATE FURNISHING.

A Meaningless Room—Wealth and Taste—Artistic Treatment For Corner of a Living Room—Elegant and Inviting Library Seat.

A meaningless room is a distinct hindrance to those who live in it; the color one loves and the furniture that has a loving association or suggestion, a distinct help. And the support given

ARTISTIC CORNER IN A LIVING ROOM

to a picture by an appropriate framing is as important as that in the picture itself. Subject and background should, to use a colloquialism, "hang together," says The Art Interchange, in which the following also occurs:

It is not at all necessary that unlimited wealth and a knowledge of the beautiful should go hand in hand. It cannot be denied that in many houses where the income is limited the taste exhibited in furniture and arrangements is very often superior. The possession of money enables us no doubt to buy better articles, but we cannot buy artistic perception, the want of which no amount of rich or massive furniture can hide. Indeed, bad taste will be found in the houses of the rich as in homes of far less pretensions.

For those who may not be gifted with that innate perception of the good, the beautiful, the true, a careful study of good models and perfect designs will do much to remedy a defect which is very apparent in many houses.

In beautifying our homes to the best of our means and abilities we act not merely for ourselves, but we attempt or should attempt to give our guests and friends as much pleasure during their temporary visits as we ourselves enjoy, and our pictures and decorations and furniture should be chosen to please, not oneself, but all and sundry. Let us use our taste, not merely for a selfish gratification, but to give some share of the pleasure we feel ourselves to our visitors and friends. This is a duty which is expected from us and a duty we ought to fulfill.

Here are shown examples of artistic furniture into the making of which enters the question of taste rather than cost. The first illustration, like its companion, is taken from an arrangement of furniture in actual existence and shows an artistic treatment of a corner without great expenditure of money. The employment of the large mirror, simply framed, serves both a decorative and a useful purpose, and the plant, while adding to the attractiveness of the corner, is so placed as to get light from the window at the back. It will be noted also that the chair is so placed as to get light for reading at the back of the reader and at the same time face the companion reclining on the couch.

The corner seat, bookshelves and writing table are simple in design, yet would add to the attractiveness of a living room or library. The finish should be in harmony with the other furnishings of the room and may be in green stained oak with sage green corduroy cushions or in mahogany or cherry with crimson plush cushions. The mirror which is introduced above the cushions at one end serves to lighten the corner by reflecting light and may be omitted, if not needed, and a picture used in place; also the maker will have no difficulty in lengthening the end to be of the same dimensions as the side, seen beyond the table. Certainly, while the services of a cabinet maker may be

COMFORTABLE CORNER SEAT FOR LIBRARY

required in its construction, when completed the owner will have a corner seat of artistic design and one not to be seen duplicated in many houses.

One difficulty in carrying out any decorative scheme of artistic furnishing is that we crowd the room. The error is in getting too much rather than too little. The simplicity of furnishing in the library mentioned gave to it an atmosphere of quiet and beauty that was not only refreshing but ennobling in its restful, refining influence.

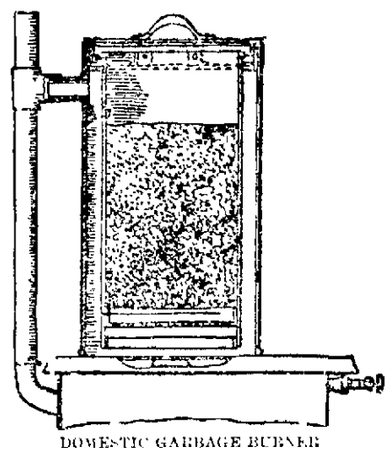
Stickpins or scarfpins of substantial character, with large and heavy heads, are thrust through the crossed ends of ribbon belts.

NEW GARBAGE BURNER.

Every Household to Dispose of Its Own Refuse.

Mrs. Ellen S. Nowlan is the inventor of a domestic garbage burner which can be attached to any gas range or coal stove, says the Chicago Record. It consists of a double sheet iron cylinder drum with a perforated bottom and a pipe that carries the fumes up the chimney. In the inside cylinder is placed the garbage, and beneath this the gas is lighted. The refuse is rapidly consumed, and no odor or smoke results, because the space between the inner and outer cylinder allows the air to circulate and carry off the fumes.

The appliance is 14 inches high, the outside cylinder being 10 inches in diameter, while the inside is 8 inches. The burner will be made in different sizes, and Mrs. Nowlan expects it to



DOMESTIC GARBAGE BURNER

revolutionize the garbage question in the larger cities. Mrs. Nowlan has used the burner for seven months in her flat at 591 Lasalle avenue, and the janitor has been kept guessing as to the disposition she has made of her garbage.

Mrs. Nowlan is confident she has discovered the secret for making a model city as far as cleanliness is concerned. She is also confident that if the women of Chicago can be induced to try her invention they will have no use for garbage men.

Buttermilk For Gout.

"Gout is the bane of existence, a very tricksy Ariel among diseases," the old doctor said in his slurring southern voice, as reported by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "You never know just where it will take you. It has as many ways of showing itself as you have fingers and toes—yes, and legs, arms and muscles generally. I honestly believe it can set up a separate and individual ache in every fiber of the human frame. But even that is not the worst of it. It is so undependable. Pathological idiosyncrasy counts for so much in it the cure for one man's gout is the poison of another's.

"So of late I am returning to first principles and treat many of my gouty patients with household remedies. Down south, where I grew up, people swear by the buttermilk cure. With good reason too. Lactic acid, the sour of buttermilk, attacks and dissolves every sort of earthy deposit in the blood vessels. Thus it keeps the veins and arteries so supple and free running there can be no clogging up, hence no deposit of irritating calcareous matter around the joints nor of poisonous waste in the muscles. It is the stiffening and narrowing of the blood vessels which bring on senile decay. Buttermilk, I firmly believe, postpones the period of it 10 to 20 years.

"The gouty diathesis is unquestionably hereditary, but the exciting cause of actual gout is sluggish excretion. Buttermilk gently stimulates all the excretories—liver, skin and kidneys. It does even more in toning the stomach and furnishing it the material from which to make rich, red, healthy blood. As a nutrient, buttermilk is wholly unlike sweet milk. Its food value may be less, by chemical tests, but in every other way it is very much more. If you have gout or a gouty tendency drink a quart of buttermilk every 24 hours, eat no meat or sweets, let alone pastries, spiced things and wine, but allow yourself all the eggs, game, fresh fruits and vegetables, especially salads, you can consume, and unless you are a very ill conditioned person you will shortly be amazed at your own improvement. I have seen almost hopeless cripples cured by six months of ash cakes and buttermilk three times a day, the ash cake saturated with good grass butter and supplemented with roasted eggs, potatoes and nuts.

"Since ash cake is beyond the reach of city people, they must make out as best they may with graham crackers, shredded wheat and so on. Hot soda biscuits occasionally do not hurt, provided they are light and well baked. Hot rolls, flour muffins, bread of every sort—indeed, anything belonging to the tribe of ferments is best let alone. As to the buttermilk, the quart is the minimum. If you have appetite and capacity for three quarts, so much the better."

Another Trolley Bicycle.

A Detroit inventor has taken out a patent on a suspended bicycle trolley which consists of a steel frame suspended from an overhead wire. The frame is so built that it will hold an ordinary bicycle, together with the necessary mechanism for communicating the power made on the pedals by the feet with the wheels overhead, which run along the wire. In this manner the frame, bicycle and rider travel swiftly along the wire, with a minimum of resistance. It has been tested for a short distance, it is said, with success.—Popular Science.

Onychophagia.

A French scientist has found a name for the finger nail biting habit. He calls it onychophagia, from the Greek, meaning nail eating. That ought to frighten the children out of it, one would think.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE.

Interior Arrangements Are Near Perfection—Costs $3,000.

[Copyright, 1900, by George Hitchings, architect, 1090 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.]

A tower is a beautiful thing and adds to a house if located in the proper place and of proper proportions.

The floor plans are most convenient. The parlor is trimmed in white and gold, with a white colonial mantel. The hall has a winding open staircase. The dining room is provided with an open fireplace with gas logs and an oak mantel

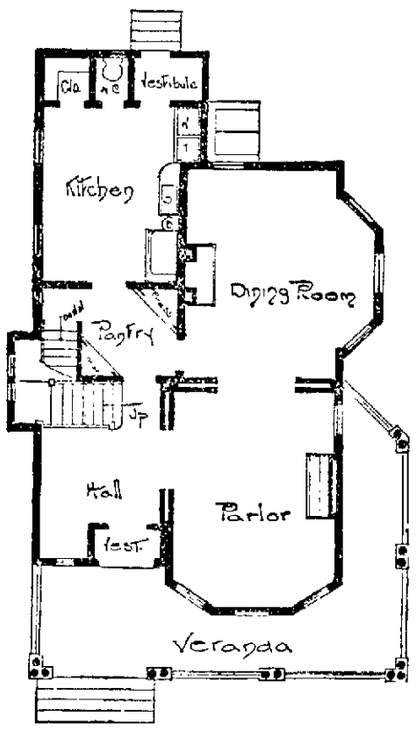
FRONT ELEVATION.

with tile hearth and facings. The pantry has two dressers, and the kitchen has all the modern fixtures.

The second floor has four rooms and a bath, with a tile floor and wainscoting and open set fixtures with nickel plated traps and flush pipes. The attic has three rooms finished and an unfinished attic.

The tower room makes a very light room. The cellar floor is concreted. The foundation is stone.

The exterior is shingled on the second story and siding on first story. There are four leaded art glass windows.

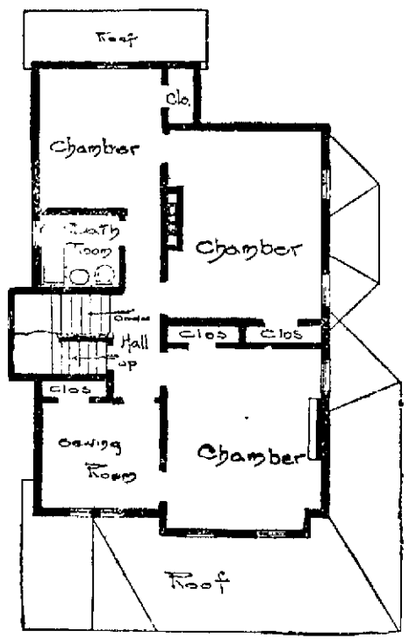


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

In a general way it may be said that the model house which we are building should be designed according to the following rules:

First.—The possibility of seclusion in each apartment, especially in the bedchambers, yet with ready direct accessibility to the halls from each apartment.

Second.—Remember that the chief element of cheerfulness in a house is the



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

sunshine. Locate your house so that the important rooms will have the morning sun.

Third.—The plan being arranged so as to make housework a pleasure, avoiding all long passageways and other disagreeable things.

You will find all of the above redeeming features in this design.

Cost of this building, $3,000.

How to Apply Stain.

The best way to apply stain and bring out the grain of the wood is to put it on quite thick and then rub it off with a linen or cotton rag, and it is absolutely necessary that the wood should be in its natural condition, without paint or varnish. By sending a special order to the manufacturers it is easy to get sets of furniture without either, but if it is an old piece that is to be renovated it must be thoroughly scraped. After staining a coat of hard oil finish may be applied as a filler, and then after it is dry it should be rubbed all over with the prepared beeswax that comes in cans for floors and then rubbed with a flannel cloth until it is quite shiny and bright. After the wax is rubbed on it should be allowed to harden before polishing it.

Charm of Simplicity.

There is a great charm in simplicity. Real elegance is ever for the very rich and consequently for the very few. Cleanliness and simplicity must constitute the elegance of the common people, the great majority.

Use Turpentine When Scrubbing.

Add a little turpentine to the water with which the floor is scrubbed. It will take away the close smell and make the room delightfully fresh.

ELECTRICAL NOTES

Latest Inventions and Discoveries of Interest.

The construction of the first electric tramway in London is rapidly approaching completion.

All the Russian warships on the Chinese station are to be fitted with Popoff's system of wireless telegraphy. The experiments with this apparatus have been carried out up to distances of 40 miles with perfect success.

Electricity is now beginning to be extensively used in Calcutta for various purposes, such as lighting, fans to take the place of punkhas that were pulled by coolies, for driving machinery, etc.

One of the large agricultural implement manufacturers has about completed arrangements to engage in the manufacture of the Borsig electric plow for the American market. This machine has come into very general use in Europe and will probably become popular here.

A new method for hardening and increasing the life of storage battery plates has just been patented. It consists in dipping the plates alternately in acidulated water and a dilute solution of pyridin, which is a complex chemical substance derived synthetically from coal tar residues. In the pyridin solution is a small quantity of alcohol, and it is asserted that the combination of all the agencies concerned results in greatly strengthening the plate mechanically and also by highly oxidizing the plate in making it of considerably higher capacity than it would be without this treatment.

Recently Dr. W. Freudenthal of New York read an interesting paper before the American Electro Therapeutic association on the subject of the value of electric light in the treatment of tuberculosis of the throat and lungs. Sunlight and electric light, he said, have the same effect upon the system, and it has been proved by thousands of cases already treated that the beneficial result of treatment by electric light is due to the action of those rays which approximate most closely to sunlight, the blue and the ultra violet rays of the arc light.

A remarkable instance of a battery of accumulators working under water was recently given at the municipal electric plant in Munich. The station is situated on an island in the Isar, and during a flood the water covered the batteries. According to The Scientific American, one of the batteries which ran the car lines was completely cut out, and it was thought that the other, which furnished light, would have to be treated in the same way. The flywheels of the engines were half in the water. Nevertheless as it was almost indispensable to light at least the principal streets of the city it was decided to try to operate the submerged battery. The attempt was successful, and the battery which had been constructed to give 6,000 ampere hours with a 600 ampere discharge was able to furnish 4,000 ampere hours during the night. The remainder was lost in discharges in the water.

To Make One Grow.

The Chicago Record says a French physician claims to have found a new drug which will add to the human stature. It is a simple decoction of cereals, which are boiled three hours. The liquid is strained, sugared and drunk while fresh. Dr. Springer states that his experiments with the drug on animals and children indicated such a control over their growth that he could even make giants of those whose organization was especially favorable. It is a point already well established that by feeding a child with quantities of very moist food he will be gigantic in stature as compared with a child nourished on dried, smoked, spiced, astringent or tonic food administered sparingly. The inhabitants of the north of Europe drink much tea, beer and milk, which, together with the influence of their moderately cool and moist climate, favors the growth of their bodies. In southern Europe, where dry and spiced food is used, together with spirituous liquors, bodies, though more sprightly, are generally shorter. Of all foods cereals are those that contain most soluble phosphates, which serve as nutrients to the bones. Dr. Springer, while relying on cereals to promote growth, prescribes also systematic gymnastics for exciting and regulating assimilation, for if the bony structure be too rapidly or prematurely developed the body will become stiff and unmanageable, and instead of growth dwarfing will ensue. He also uses at the same time electric discharges, especially at the knee joint, with continual examination by the X ray, to observe the progress of the method. If in spite of all this there is a stoppage of the growth, fresh thyroid gland of calf or sheep is adminstered. Dr. Springer insists above everything that people who wish to make the most of their growth must abstain from alcohol. Arrest of development is particularly noticeable in districts given over to alcoholism. In France there are whole villages unable to furnish a single recruit to the army because for this reason the inhabitants are all undersized.

Newest Photography.

Photographing objects solely by the light from the planet Venus has been successfully accomplished. The experiments were conducted within the dome of the Smith observatory at Geneva, N. Y., so that all outside light was excluded except that which came from Venus through the open shutter of the dome. The time was the darkest hour of the night, after the planet had risen and before the approach of dawn. The actinic property of the light from Venus was much stronger than anticipated, the photographic plates being remarkably clear, intense and fully timed.

TRADE OF THE WORLD.

Treasury Statistics Show Balance of Trade In Our Favor.

A statistical abstract of the world which will show the imports and exports of every country having statistical reports is the ambition of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, says the New York Tribune. To present in a single volume a picture of the world's commerce not only of today, but extending over a long term of years, and to show that commerce in detail as to principal articles, country by country, with quantities and values stated in United States currency and measures of quantity, is a work of no small magnitude, but of such great importance to the commercial interests of the country that it is being resolutely undertaken by the bureau of statistics. The details of this work, which will be carried on under the personal supervision of the chief of the bureau, have been intrusted to Benjamin T. Welch, whose long service in the bureau especially fits him for this duty.

The opening chapter of the proposed volume has already been completed. It shows the total imports and exports of each country of the world having statistical records from the earliest date for which the figures are obtainable down to the present time.

One especially interesting fact developed by a study of these figures is that in the case of the United States they show, with much greater frequency than in other countries, a favorable "balance of trade," or excess of exports over imports. In the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway and practically all European countries except Russia, Austria-Hungary and Spain the imports exceed the exports, in some cases by large sums, and this is true also of China and Japan. In the newer and great producing countries—Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Australia and India—the exports exceed the imports in nearly every case, though in sums which are insignificant when compared with the enormous balance of trade in favor of the United States in recent years.

The commerce of 47 countries other than the United States is detailed in the opening tables of the proposed volume. Of this number 18 countries show an excess of exports over imports, and 29 show an excess of imports over exports. The principal countries which show an excess of exports over imports are Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Australasia, India, Egypt, Spain, Austria-Hungary and Russia. A study of the detailed figures in this group of favored countries whose exports exceed their imports and a comparison of their exports with those of the United States alone furnish a striking evidence of the phenomenal prosperity of our own country. No one of the 18 countries whose exports exceed imports shows a balance of trade approaching that enjoyed by the United States, and a compilation of the excess of exports in the entire group of 18 countries having such excess gives a grand total of only $414,845,000 in the latest obtainable year as against an excess of $544,542,131 in favor of the United States alone in the fiscal year 1900.

Tired Eyes.

Dr. Lofton says there is a popular notion that it is much more dangerous to tire the eyes by use than it is to tire any other organ of the body. It is not necessarily injurious to the legs or the arms or the brain to become tired, for proper rest may restore all these to their normal condition. The same is true in regard to the eyes. Proofreaders, sewing women and mechanics who use their eyes for a long time upon near objects must of necessity weary the muscles that adjust the eye to vision, but if the weariness is compensated for by rest at proper intervals there will be no harm done to the eyes, for they are so constructed that they can bear maximum fatigue as well as other parts of the body. Education would cease, all mechanical work would soon have an end, if the eyes of school children and of certain kinds of workmen were never tired. Eyes are never overworked, even if they feel very tired when the task is done, if their natural power and freshness return after the proper intervals of rest during the day and sleep at night.—Popular Science.

Altitudes Reached by Balloonists.

During the Paris exposition a large number of balloon ascensions were made, and the most recent devices in aeronautics were given practical tests. In one of these trials a number of balloons ascended with the object of ascertaining which could reach the greatest altitude and remain in the air for the longest period. Count Henri de la Vaulx, to whom was awarded the grand prize for aeronautics, made a journey lasting 35 hours and 45 minutes from Vincennes, the starting place, to Korostichev, in Russia, a distance of 1,925 kilometers, or about 1,284 miles, attaining a maximum altitude of 5,700 meters (18,696 feet). The next performance in order of merit was that of M. Jacques Bolsun, who reached a maximum altitude of 6,540 meters (21,451.2 feet) and descended 1,345 kilometers (about 856 miles) from the starting point after a journey of 27 hours and 5 minutes. M. Jacques Faure occupied 19 hours and 24 minutes in his journey and went as far as 950 kilometers from Paris, descending in Germany.—New York Evening Post.

Fatigue of Metals.

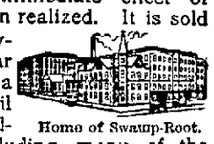
Metals get tired as well as human beings. Telegraph wires are better conductors on Monday than on Saturday on account of their Sunday rest, and a rest of three weeks adds 10 per cent to the conductivity of a wire.—Medical Age.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



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For Grip aches use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

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Smith's New Repair Shop.

The undersigned desires to call attention to the fact that he is prepaired to repair all machinery used in mining and prospecting for coal. Special attention given to repairing

BOILERS, DRILLERS, Tools and all Miners' Machinery.

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RUCKER'S Korak Wonder!

Never fails to regulate the

Liver and Kidneys

And purify the **BLOOD.** Aids Digestion and cures all forms of **STOMACH** disorders.

Removes all kinds of

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CURES ALL PAIN.

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Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

DR. MOREAU'S TANSY AND PENNYROYAL PILLS

The Safest, Surest and Only RELIABLE French REMEDY.

Price $1.00 per box. Pink wrapper, extra strength, $2.00 per box, by mail, postpaid. Address DR. MOREAU & Co., Brown Bros.' Bldg., S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, South Erie street, Massillon.

A CARD

My nephew, Frederick D. Putnam, will assume general charge of my office on the 26th inst. Call upon him to learn of the best bargains in real estate, especially eligible building sites.

JAMES R. DUNN,

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THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

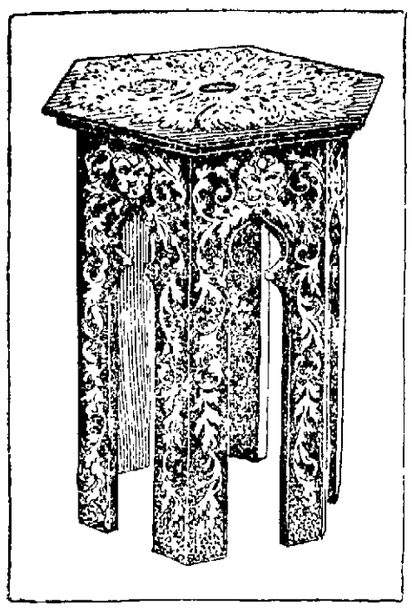
ART OF PYROGRAPHY

A VERSATILE DECORATION CAPABLE OF MANY APPLICATIONS.

The Necessary Instruments, Including Platinum Points, and How to Use Them—Preliminary Practice. Taboret In Poker Work.

The variety of uses to which pyrography may be applied is endless. It lends itself especially to the broad treatment of large surfaces, but it can also be used in the adornment of the most dainty articles by delicate lines and soft shadings, says a Good Housekeeping writer in preface to the following practical instructions:

The iron style of earlier days has been replaced by a point of platinum.



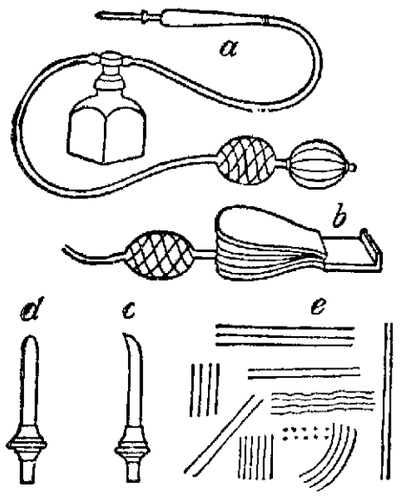
DECORATED TABORET.

Platinum is used for poker work, because it is the only metal that will absorb the gas of the naphtha by which the supply of heat is sustained. The complete outfit consists of platinum points, a cork covered handle, a length of rubber tubing, a naphtha bottle provided with connections for tubing, a spirit lamp and a rubber bulb with tubing attached. It is also necessary to have some alcohol and naphtha. Be sure to have the naphtha bottle tightly corked and never open it in a room where there is a light or the smallest spark of fire, as it is very inflammable. The alcohol also should be handled with care. To do a variety of poker work an outfit of several points is necessary, but it is well for the beginner to have at least two, as illustrated in Figs. c and d. The first of these, c, is the more important, as with it both outlining and shading can be done, but the second is better for backgrounds.

Before attempting a design the beginner should practice on a smooth pine board or a piece of whitewood, which is better, as the finer grain makes practice easier. To light the point put some cotton wool in the naphtha bottle and fill the bottle about one-third full of naphtha. Connect the bottle with the cork handle and with the bulb by the rubber tubing, hold the point in the flame of the spirit lamp until it is thoroughly heated and blow gently by pressing the bulb until the point becomes redhot. The point may now be withdrawn from the flame, and its heat can be kept up and regulated by the pressure on the bulb, which forces the vapor of the naphtha through the tubing into the point, where it burns. The lamp may now be extinguished. The object of the cotton wool in the bottle is to give more evaporating surface. Fig. a shows the apparatus. Sometimes a foot bellows (Fig. b) is used instead of the hand bellows. This is less tiresome and gives the operator both hands for work.

Now grasp the cork handle, not too near the hot point, and try to make true, even lines on the pine board. This at first is very difficult, for an instant's delay in the touch of the point will make a hole or deep dot in the wood, and the line will resemble a smudge. To overcome this first trouble bring the point upon the board with a sweep of the hand and lift it off in the same way. Keep this sweep as even and light as possible until you have a firm, clean line. The beginner will succeed more easily if the point is not too hot.

Try different lines as you would learn to shade with a lead pencil.



INSTRUMENTS USED IN THE ART.

Make parallel lines, long and short, broad and narrow, even and graded, straight and curved, as shown in Fig. e.

Designs are to be used in the following manner: Draw them on the wood and burn in firmly and lightly. A quick mode is to trace and design on a piece of tracing paper and then transfer it to the wood by means of impression paper, then burn as described.

Opera cloaks are now almost smothered in chiffon, lisse or mousseline de soie. Ermine and sable mink are the most fashionable furs, and mink is quite charming on strawberry and pastel blues or heliotrope.

A GLIMPSE AT FASHIONS.

The New Figure With Straight Front Line Tells the Story of Style.

One feature of dress which is especially interesting this season is the absence of anything uncomfortably tightened or stiffened. Everything which can add to the size or give a clumsy effect to the figure is artistically avoided with most pleasing results, giving a slender appearance, but there is no compression in the process. On the contrary, there are an ease and a grace about the fit of the new figure, or, rather, the new lines given to the old figure with the improved well fitted corset, which are both hygienic and fashionably elegant.

The bodice has abundant fullness, and the sleeves are just loose enough to

THE NEWER AND FAVORED COIFFURES

be perfectly comfortable. Collar bands are only slightly stiffened and often transparent, so altogether the present fashions are to be commended since they combine grace, elegance and daintiness with common sense and a fair degree of comfort.

The new figure is more effectively displayed in evening dress than in the high necked gowns, as the evening corset is cut so low that there is little if any support for the bust, provided a woman is not too stout. The lines are perfectly natural in front, the curves being confined to the sides and back. In fact, it is the new figure which is the dominant feature of style this season, and some degree of this straight front line is a positive necessity if you would be up to date. It is the lines which tell the story of style or no style, as the case may be.

If fashion reports are to be credited, the latest style of hairdressing is low, with the knot well down at the nape of the neck or just above, if that is more becoming, something after the manner of the coiffures illustrated. This is said to be the prevailing mode in Paris for both day and evening dress, and the hair is usually parted in the middle or at one side, some parting being a necessary accompaniment.

For evening dress a rose is worn either well forward in front or just back of the ear, and the gold roses are especially pretty for this purpose. In hair ornaments there is no limit, but flowers have the preference just at the moment. Roses are made more showy by dotting them here and there with rhinestones.

The very latest idea in flowers is a bunch of geranium blossoms arranged with leaves of their own kind. They come in a variety of bright colors very true to nature and are certainly very decorative. Gardenias are another fancy in flowers and are both large and small, and the lily of the valley is also worn.

A velvet anemone with a bunch of leaves is also very effective, or you may wear the satin bow spotted with rhinestones. Daintier than all the rest is a bunch of black thistle down with shadowy tulle leaves, also black. In blond hair this is charming, says the New York Sun, which is authority for the styles here given.

Unhealthful Sitting Position.

Women who sit with their legs crossed to sew or read or to hold the baby are not aware that they are inviting serious physical ailments, but it is true nevertheless, according to a United States health report. When a man crosses his legs he places the ankle of one limb across the knee of the other and rests it lightly there. A woman, more modest and restricted in her movements, rests the entire weight of one limb on the upper part of the other, and this pressure upon the sensitive nerves and cords, if indulged in for continued lengths of time, as is often done by ladies who sew or embroider, will produce disease. Sciatica, neuralgia and other serious troubles frequently result from this simple cause. The muscles and nerves in the upper portion of a woman's leg are extremely sensitive, and much of her whole physical structure can become deranged if they are overtasked in the manner referred to.

Fashion's Echoes.

"Nell Gwynn" fashion, of a modified order, is one of the many ideas adopted from the stage. The big flat velvet hat, with feathers peeping over the brim, is evidently taken from the "cart wheel" model. The "Gwynn" skirt is gathered all round the front and sides in many rows and is of brocade or chine silk, much patterned in a floral style, and the low bodice has cape draperies and elbow sleeves heavily frilled with lace.

Coats of the short bolero type are so much worn in caracal and lamb that some women are selecting velvet, much trimmed with jet and with big revers of ermine, mink or chinchilla and the inevitable cascade or jabot of lace.

Cut appliques of cloth are now sold as borderings and trimmings to match the leading colors.

The new toques are worn very forward and are quite large and have many folds projecting in front.

WHO FIXES PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS?

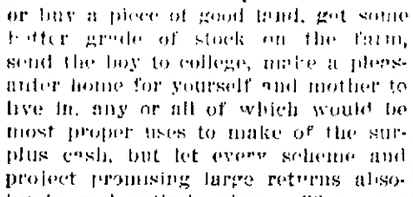
In the community where the writer lives on Dec. 1 a bushel of corn was worth 30 cents, a bushel of oats 20 cents and 100 pounds of live hogs $4.40. We are asked to explain how these prices were fixed. Some one will speak right up and say they are fixed by the law of supply and demand. In a general way this would be the correct answer; still, just how this general law operates to regulate prices is not so easily answered. When we come to analyze this question, we find that while the factors of freight charges, local combination among dealers, competition between buyers and other minor things have their influence upon the market value of a commodity, back of all these lies some other and more powerful factor in determining such prices. We will illustrate it in this way: Mr. Smith, a member of some board of trade—in Chicago, for instance—not a bona fide dealer in grain products in any sense, but a buyer and seller of options—a pure and simple bettor on prospective grain prices—has been making a thorough study of, for example, the new crop of flaxseed. He finds out the world's acreage, its average product, the yield of the year, the probable demand for consumption in the shape of linseed oil and oil meal, and after studying the problem thoroughly in all its phases he just—just this one man—makes up his mind that the supply of flaxseed is not going to be equal to the demand and that the price of the seed is likely to be higher in four months. He then goes on to the board of trade and offers to buy, say, 100,000 bushels of flaxseed for delivery four months thereafter and finds some other bettor, or broker, as he prefers to be called, who, not having made so close and thorough a study of the flax situation, is willing to sell him the 100,000 bushels at prices then prevailing, neither one expecting to actually handle a bushel of flax, but simply adjust the bet or deal at the end of four months in accordance with the price of the product then prevailing. Now, these two gamblers have done something which largely affects the price of flaxseed. If gambler No. 1 should keep on buying futures, his opinion thus expressed that flax was a deficient crop and sure to be higher in price would have the effect to raise the price of this commodity, and the markets of the country would in some degree respond to this man's opinion on the future value of flaxseed. Other men, noting his action, would investigate the situation and, finding his opinion well founded, would follow his example, and when eagerness to buy the future options exceeded the eagerness to sell at the price prevailing the price of the seed would then be advanced. These men thus forecast future prices and in so doing largely fix the values.

PROSPERITY AND SWINDLES.

Prosperity on the farm begets a swarm of fakes and swindles to relieve the farmer of his surplus cash. This is one of the penalties connected with prosperity. The legitimate interest rate for money has never been lower than at the present time, which fact makes it easier for fakirs and boomers of all grades to interest the man on the farm with pleasing and glittering descriptions of schemes which promise 10, 20 and 40 per cent interest on the investment. A whole brood of wildcat mining and colonization schemes are afloat—land speculations where jack rabbit and prairie dog territory is offered as choice farm land and frog ponds as choice town sites, climate and sunshine are for sale, elysiums where a living can be made without work, health resorts where catarrh and rheumatism are unknown and where men never die, but just dry up and blow away. Then there are patent right schemes, stock companies, industrial projects and no end of devices, each of which has for its objective point the farmer's little cash deposit in the local bank. The writer does not often volunteer advice, but will just say here: Be content with 4 or 5 per cent interest or buy a piece of good land, get some better grade of stock on the farm, send the boy to college, make a pleasanter home for yourself and mother to live in, any or all of which would be most proper uses to make of the surplus cash, but let every scheme and project promising large returns absolutely and entirely alone. Three per cent interest is a long way ahead of a hole in the ground.

THAT KITCHEN.

That old rattletrap arrangement which you call a kitchen, the wretched hole where your good wife spends over one-half of her waking hours, is the biggest wart on your farm. We know that you have a nice company parlor, furnished with center table, organ, a 75 cent ingrain carpet and "God Bless Our Home" over the front door; that there is a nice company bedroom, also draped in immaculate whiteness, and no fly or speck of dust ever mars the sacred precincts of these rooms, but in that old lean to kitchen, with its cracked plastering, low ceiling and uneven floor, heated like the Hebrew's furnace, besieged with flies, where she who was once your best girl has to prepare three square meals a day for you and the hired men, you are doing everything possible to insure a big doctor's bill, a funeral for her who is too willing to work and too reluctant to complain. Sell a horse and build a decent kitchen, fitted with modern appliances sink warm and soft water, dressers, refrigerator, blue flamed stove and hard wood floor—or you richly deserve to have some scheming old widow worry the life out of you when you get to be 60.



Where we see a country church without horse sheds we incline to the opinion that "amen" responses to the pastor's prayers and collections for the salvation of the heathen are all out of place.

The roots of a hill of corn will spread over an area six feet in diameter and penetrate into the soil to a depth of over four feet. It is thus easy to understand why corn acts as it does when it is planted too thick.

There is no doubt that the pasturing of the forest lands of the mountain regions of the west by sheep is in every way detrimental to tree growth and development. Young trees simply cannot grow where sheep run.

Iowa has a system of traveling libraries, each library being an assorted collection of books, 50 in number, sent out by the state librarian and obtainable by a very simple process for circulation in any country community.

Shredded corn fodder is not a success for sheep feeding. A friend of the writer who is preparing 6,000 sheep for the spring market has had to abandon the use of shredded fodder as a roughage ration for them, as they utterly refuse to eat it.

A lady friend of the writer who is the wife of a dairyman who supplies the milk of a dairy of 20 cows for the Chicago market told us lately that at the contract price for the milk the butter fat contained in it brought them 45 cents per pound.

When John Deere invented the hardened steel moldboard for the American plow, he did as much for American agriculture as did Sir Henry Bessemer for the transportation interests when he invented the Bessemer steel process of making the steel rail.

The agricultural department is taking steps to get rid of the prairie dog settlements of the western states. If the department will take some steps to limit the number of real dogs in the more civilized portions of the country, it would be a still better work.

No lobby working on congress in the interests of some great corporation ever got in as effective work as did the farmers of the country on the congressmen on the oleomargarine bill. The vote in the house showed that most of them had heard from their country constituents.

We are wont to think of Denmark as a poor little country made up of mountain ranges, forests, fish, fiords and poverty; still we note that it exported the past year 129,000,000 pounds of the best butter in the world, worth not less than $33,000,000, besides a large amount of fancy cured bacon which brought a big price.

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MASSILLON, No 295

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.

One theory of the action of Venezuela is that she is testing the purpose of the United States to protect her citizens in Latin American countries. A more plausible suggestion, however, is that without any such ulterior purpose, she has simply taken advantage of an opportunity to put some extra cash in her coffers.

There will be a hot fight in Ohio for the control of the next two general assemblies. The body to be elected this fall will elect a successor to Senator J. B. Foraker, whose term of office expires on March 4, 1903, and the assembly to be elected in 1903, two years hence, will name the successor to Senator Hanna, whose term expires on March 4, 1905.

In the lives of the majority of people now living every phase of England's political and social existence has been associated with the name of Queen Victoria, who has been thought of not only as the nation's sovereign, but as the leading woman of her age. The news of her death has for days been momentarily expected, but nevertheless, it has come with a shock to the hearts of millions in every civilized country of the world.

"Washington was what Queen Victoria is, not a genius, but a personality of character," said Bishop Potter in an address at a special service for students and college men on Sunday. "We come to think at last that greatness is not in what a man has or what he does, but, as in Washington or Victoria, what a man is. The Queen did her duty. And the homage men have paid her and which they will pay her after she is dead, is because in the most difficult position in which a human being could be placed—I mean her position on the throne—she did her duty and lived up to her high personality and character."

The voluntary pledge of the West Point cadets to stop hazing will do much toward mitigating the severity of the report which is to be submitted to congress by the investigating committee appointed by the house and will justify the authorities of the academy in giving a new trial to the young ruffians who otherwise would have deserved ignominious expulsion. The congressional investigation and its result have already taught two important lessons. The cadets have learned that they are not the autocrats which they evidently supposed themselves to be, but that they are accountable for their actions to the people who are paying for their education. The West Point authorities have been shown that the cadets can be compelled to keep the rules of the institution and that in this respect the people expect them to fulfill their duties to the letter.

For twenty-five years Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, ex-secretary of the interior, has been making daily voyages in summer from the Battery to Sandy Hook. In all that time, he says, he has never seen more than four steamships flying the American flag enter New York harbor from foreign ports excepting only a few engaged in trade with the West Indies. Flags of almost every other nation on earth are to be seen, but the Stars and Stripes are rarely beheld entering this gateway of the continent. "The lamentable absence of our flag from the high seas," says Mr. Bliss, "is a negative fact that anyone who sails may see. That is admitted, and is beyond controversy. Equally patent is the presence of our flag upon all coastwise ships, because of our legislation prohibiting vessels of foreign register engaging in that domestic traffic. If we protect and encourage traffic between our own home ports, why should we not extend similar protection to American-built vessels carrying cargoes of American goods consigned to foreign ports?" Mr. Bliss's words are a convincing presentation of a situation which can only be altered by the passage by congress of the bill "to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States," as well as to supplement the material and personnel of the navy in time of war.

VICTORIA STOOD BY US.

During the civil war the British government, under the influence of the cotton manufacturers of Manchester and the other commercial and industrial interests of the United Kingdom, were friendly to the Confederacy, but Queen Victoria was on the union side and never permitted them to offer aid or comfort to the South when she could prevent it. At the greatest crisis of the struggle, so far as England was concerned, when two Confederate envoys were forcibly taken from a British steamer by an impudent Union naval officer, Lord Palmerston wrote a dispatch to the British ambassador at Washington that was equivalent to a declaration of war. As usual, with everything of this kind, the message was sent to Windsor castle for approval. The Queen kept it over night and the next morning returned it to her prime minister with every offensive phrase stricken out.—William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Henry Snyder Passes Away Tuesday Morning.

HAD ALWAYS LIVED HERE.

Miss Anna Grove, a State Hospital Patient and Native of Canal Dover, Dies of Consumption—Funeral Arrangements for the Late Mrs. Jacob Sibila at Canal Fulton.

Henry Snyder died at his home, 132 North Mill street, at 4 o'clock Monday morning after an illness extending over eighteen months. Mr. Snyder had been suffering from a complication of diseases. He is survived by his wife and four daughters, the Misses Lillian, Elma, Olivia and Etta Snyder. The funeral will be held Thursday afternoon from St. Paul's church, the Rev. L. H. Burry officiating.

Mr. Snyder was born in this city in November, 1847, and has resided here all his life. In 1871 he married Miss Margaret Byer. For a number of years he occupied a position in the store of George Snyder and later conducted a grocery at the corner of Main and Mill streets. He was a member of St. Paul's church from the time of the organization of the congregation until his death. He was also a member of the Protected Home Circle.

MISS ANNA GROVE.

Miss Anna Grove, aged 62 years, died at the Massillon state hospital, Monday morning, of consumption. The deceased has been an inmate of the institution since its opening, having been among the first sent from Columbus. She was a Tuscarawas county patient. The remains were shipped this morning to Canal Dover for interment. She is survived by a sister in New Philadelphia and three sisters and a brother in Canton.

MRS. SIBILA'S FUNERAL.

CANAL FULTON, Jan. 22.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Jacob Sibila, whose death occurred Monday evening, will take place from her late residence on Wednesday at 10:30 a. m.

MRS. JOSEPH STIDDARD.

The body of the late Mrs. Mary Stiddard, wife of Joseph Stiddard, was Monday brought to this city from Cleveland, where death occurred Saturday night. Funeral services will be conducted at the residence of the deceased's son, John Stiddard, at 35 North High street, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Paralysis was the cause of death. Mrs. Stiddard was a resident of this city for twenty years. She was also a resident of North Lawrence for a number of years. Cleveland had been her home for but a comparatively short time. Mrs. Stiddard was a native of England. She came to this country in 1874. Mrs. Stiddard was the mother of two children—John Stiddard and the late Mrs. Orin Brownsberger.

MRS JACOB SIBILA.

CANAL FULTON, Jan. 21.—The death of Mrs. Jacob Sibila occurred at her home, one and one-half miles north of this place, at 4 o'clock Monday morning. Mrs. Sibila was about 34 years of age. She is survived by her husband and several children. The Sibilas have lived in Canal Fulton for eight years Previously they resided in Massillon.

Recoveries From Grip.

Mrs. E. I. Masters, at her home in Monitor, Ind., used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills to cure after effects of grip.

Mrs. A. E. Lopeer, in the little town of Modelia, Minn., used Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills and was well in a few days.

President McKinley is slowly recovering from grip and its after effects.

George J. Flannery was relieved of he awful pains in his head in fifteen minutes, by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Now he is rapidly recovering at his home in Buffalo, N. Y.

Speaker Henderson is again in his chair in the House of Representatives after a severe attack of the grip.

J. C. Helfrey, foreman at the Westinghouse factory in East Pittsburg, had a severe attack of grip, but he used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and was soon back in his place.

Rev. C. Body was in a serious condition at his home in St. Paris, O., but Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills pulled him through all right.

This is What They Say.

Those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism or dyspepsia, say it cures promptly and permanently, even after all other preparations fail. You may take this medicine with the utmost confidence that it will do you good. What it has done for others you have every reason to believe it will do for you.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

Want Column ads. pay. Try it.

KING EDWARD VII.

Scenes at Bedside of the Queen.

THE NEW KING IN LONDON.

Lord Roberts the Last Visitor Entertained by the Queen—Formalities Attending the Proclaiming of a New Ruler—The Queen's Body to be Taken to Windsor on Saturday.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

COWES, Jan. 23.—Queen Victoria is dead, and Edward VII reigns. The end of the Queen's earthly career came in a simply furnished room in Osborne House. Around her were gathered almost every descendant of her line. Well within view of her dying eyes there hung a portrait of the prince consort. It was he who designed the room and every part of the castle. In scarcely audible words the white-haired bishop of Winchester prayed beside her, as he had often prayed with his sovereign, for he was her chaplain at Windsor. With bowed heads the imperious ruler of the German empire and the man who is now king of England, the woman who has succeeded to the title of Queen, the princes and princesses, and those of less than royal designation listened to the bishop's ceaseless prayer.

The bishop continued his intercession. One of the younger children asked a question in shrill, childish treble and was immediately silenced. The women of the royal family sobbed faintly and the men shuffled uneasily. Later, Sir James Reid held up his hand, and the people in the room knew that England had lost her queen. The bishop pronounced the benediction. The queen passed away quite peacefully. The body was embalmed and will probably be taken to Windsor Saturday. The coffin arrived last evening from London.

It was feared that the Queen was dying about 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, carriages were sent to Osborne cottage and the rectory to bring all the princes and princesses and the Bishop of Winchester to the bedside. It seemed then very near the end, but when things looked the worst the Queen had another rally, opened her eyes and recognized the Prince of Wales, the princess and the Emperor William. She asked to see one of her faithful servants, a member of the household. He hastened to the room, but before he got there the Queen had passed into a fitful sleep. About 4 o'clock marked the beginning of the end. Again the family was summoned, and this time the relapse was not followed by a rally.

The Prince of Wales was very much affected when the doctors at last informed him that his mother had breathed her last. Emperor William, himself deeply effected, did his best to minister comfort to his sorrow-stricken uncle, whose new dignity he was the first to acknowledge.

From all parts of the world there were pouring into Cowes messages of condolence. They came from crowned heads, millionaries, tradesmen, and paupers, and were variously addressed to the Prince of Wales and the King of England.

For several weeks the Queen had been failing. On Monday week she summoned Lord Roberts and asked him some very searching questions regarding the war in South Africa. On Tuesday week she went for a drive, but was visibly affected. On Wednesday of last week she suffered a paralytic stroke, accompanied by intense physical weakness. It was her first illness in all her 81 years, and she would not admit it. Then her condition grew so serious that, against her wishes, the family were summoned. When they arrived her reason had practically succumbed to paralysis and weakness.

The events of the last few days, described in the bulletins, are too fresh to need repetition. At the lodge gates the watchers waited nervously. Suddenly along the drive from the house came a horseman, who cried, "the Queen is dead," as he dashed through the crowds. Then down the hillside rushed a myriad of messengers, passing the fateful bulletin from one to another. Soon the surrounding country knew that a king ruled over Great Britain.

At the offices of the lord chamberlain, at St. James' palace; of the city remembrancer, at the Guild hall, and at the college of Heralds, the officials were busy Tuesday, even before the death of the Queen was announced, preparing for the formalities which will attend the proclaiming of a new ruler of the United Kingdom and India. All the ancient Gazettes, court circulars and other papers which described the ceremonial of 1837 had been taken from the libraries, that the officials may familiarize themselves with the forms of pageantry whereby a sovereign is proclaimed. The city remembrancer said Tuesday night:

"It will depend on the pleasure of the new monarch to decide how far the ancient customs will be modified to suit the modern methods, but in a country where precedents are so firmly adhered to as England, it may be anticipated that we shall follow closely on the acts which prevailed when the Queen ascended the throne. The privy council, which is a very large body, will meet at once at St. James palace, where the form of proclamation declaring that 'we,' etc., 'with one voice and consent of tongue and heart declare and proclaim the high mighty, Prince Albert Edward,' etc., 'who, by the death of the monarch, has become our only lawful and rightful liege,' etc.

"This proclamation will give the new title the king may assume, but this is not yet announced to us. The proclamation will then be sent to the Heralds college and the following day the earl marshal, the Garter king at arms, the Heralds pursuivants and other officials, the college members with the household troops, will proceed to the palace, clad in their splendid surcoats, and proceed to Trafalgar square. There the king-at-arms will halt, command silence and read the proclamation. Proceeding down the Strand to Temple Bar, a halt will again be made, to demand an entrance into the city to proclaim the king. There the lord mayor, sheriffs in their carriages, will form a great procession, and when the earl marshal's party comes just within the city boundary the proclamation will be read again and the procession will pass down Ludgate hill and Cheapside, to the Royal Exchange, where similar ceremonies will close the spectacle."

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Numerous Townships and School Districts Short of Cash.

CANTON, Jan. 22.—The quarterly meeting of the sixth district, Knights of St. John, was held here last Sunday. Delegates representing Massillon, Akron, Canal Dover, Navarre and Canton commanderies were present. The session was presided over by Colonel Winum. An examination was conducted of first and second officers who were elected but were not examined at the last inspection. A special committee was appointed to secure rates for the attendance of delegates from the sixth district at the annual convention in Cincinnati the latter part of June. It is understood that the entire battalion, consisting of eight commanderies, will attend.

A number of school districts and townships and the Canton library association have run short of funds, and advance orders have been issued on the county treasury as follows: West Brookfield union school district, $200; Louisville corporation, $1,500; Massillon city, $20,000; Minerva union school, $500; Alliance city, $10,000; Osnaburg township, $500; Massillon union school, $8,000; Washington township, $500, Alliance union school, $6,000; Canton public library, $300; West Brookfield union school, $500; Massillon union school, $5,000; Agricultural society, $500; Tuscarawas township, $1,000; Plain township, $2,000.

William Henderson, now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary, has written to the News-Democrat, emphatically denying the story that he was ready to tell all he knew about the murder of old man Hartong, at Greentown. Henderson declares he has no knowledge of the murder, and that it would be folly for him to accuse anyone of the crime unless he could prove it.

At a meeting of the recently elected directors of the Stark County Agricultural Society, ex-Sheriff Charles A. Krider was chosen as chairman. The following are the officers of the society: President, S. A. Conrad; vice president, C. A. Krider; treasurer, H. A. Wise; secretary, J. H. Lehman; marshal, Geo. Albright.

Frank Kimball, colored, pleaded guilty to the charge of obtaining three hogs from a man named Grant, of Navarre, by false representations, and was sentenced by Judge Ambler to thirty days in the workhouse and fined $25.

Elmer E. Baker has been appointed administrator of Sarah May Meyers, of Bethlehem township.

The fourth account has been filed in the estate of Jonas Braucher, of Jackson township.

The will of Naburger Grossweiler, of Perry township, has been filed for probate.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Henry Feicht to Charlotte Clapper, lots 1034 and 1035, first ward, Massillon, $520.

Richard Powell to Thomas B. Davies, lots 1685-86-87-88, second ward, Massillon, $360.

Elizabeth James, by executor, to Thomas B. Davies, lot 122, second ward, Massillon, $760.

John Lash to W. & L. E. Railway Company, 1 25-100 acres, Bethlehem township, $30.

J. J. Maudru to Mary E. Hensel, 1 acre, Bethlehem township, $110.

Howells Coal Co. to Richard Aston, lot 13, Tuscarawas township, $30.

Richard Aston to Samuel Hill, lot 13, Tuscarawas township, $30.

CANTON, Jan. 23.—At the last meeting of the city council a resolution was introduced authorizing the city solicitor to proceed with the necessary legal steps to enforce the provisions of the ordinance granting a franchise to the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, or have it revoked if not complied with. Recently the council passed a resolution requiring the company to have a transfer at the square at 11:30 p. m., but the order has been ignored. After some discussion, the resolution was laid on the table for one week. Similar action was taken on a resolution which provided for a donation of $3,000 to Aultman hospital.

The council of Louisville has granted a franchise to the Stark Telephone Company to construct and operate a toll station in that town, but refused to grant permission to establish an exchange. The Central Union Company opposed the granting of a franchise.

TOTAL DEBT, $6,000

Report of Secretary of St. Joseph's Church.

MR. SHEPLEY RESIGNS.

Asks That a Member be Elected Councilman to Succeed Him—St. Mary's Congregation Agrees to Erect a New Rectory—Seven Conversions Made at Wesley Church Sunday—News of the Churches.

Felix R. Shepley Sunday tendered his resignation as a councilman of St. Joseph's church. His successor will be chosen next Sunday, will the annual meeting of the councilmen will be held. Mr. Shepley has presented his financial statement for the year ending Jan. 20, 1901. The receipts were as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 15, 1900	$ 0 80
Cash pew rent	3,124 27
Sunday collections including the ten-monthly Easter and Christmas collections	1 134 80
Cash balance of 1899 subscriptions	508 00
Cash donations	18 00
Cash rent from church property	141 00
Cash from insurance companies	20 139
Cash from cemetery accounts	288 17
Cash from Ladies' Altar Society	326 74
Cash from Euclid Beach excursion	45 70
Total receipts	$6,338 17

The expenditures were as follows:

Salary Pastor	$ 700 00
Salary Teachers	800 00
Choir Expenses	277 00
Janitor and Sexton	405 00
Diocesan Fund	198 00
Infirm Priests' Fund	24 75
Papal Fund	20 00
Indian and Negro Missions	20 00
Galveston Flood Supplies	75 00
Ladies' Altar Society	328 80
Cemetery Expenses	14 79
Mass Wine	10 00
Candles, Incense and Oils	59 30
Light and Fuel	284 51
Taxes	78 45
Insurance	11 80
Water Rent	42 90
Washing Linen	30 00
Furniture—Church, Parsonage and School	106 08
Repairs — Church, Parsonage and School	229 96
New Furnace	325 00
Interest	356 00
Paid on Church Debt	1,259 50
Incidentals	473 89
Total expended	$6,111 74
Balance on hand	226 43
Total Debt of Church	6,000 00
Six Months' Interest on same due January 31, 1901	150 00
Value of all church property	60,000 00

FELIX R. SHEPLEY.
Secretary-Treasurer.

A NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Charles L. Halter, recently elected a councilman of St. Mary's Catholic church to succeed Frank Sibila, who resigned on account of ill-health, assumed the duties of the office Sunday.

SEVEN CONVERSIONS.

The revival meetings in progress at the Wesley M. E. church have resulted in seven conversions, all of which were made Sunday evening. The converts are youths ranging from 14 to 16 years old, and constitute an entire Sunday school class.

DECIDED TO BUILD.

The congregation of St. Mary's church Sunday decided to erect a new rectory on the site now occupied by the old structure. The cost of the building will probably be between $6,000 and $7,000. The matter was placed in the hands of the Rev. H. V. Kaempker, who will have plans prepared immediately.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. E. P. Green, has recovered from an attack of the grip at Canaseraga, N. Y., by the use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Among the victims of the grip epidemic now so prevalent, F. Coyle is now recovering at Canton, O., by the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

W. E. Nihells, of St. Louis, Mo., who was down with grip, is reported much improved. He has used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

The friends of Mrs. L. Denison will be pleased to learn of her recovery from grip, at her home in Bay City, Mich., through the use of Miles' Nervine and Pills.

Everybody says that J. W. Udy is looking splendid since his recovery from the grip at his home in Des Moines, Iowa. They all know that Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

Prosecuting Attorney Charles L. DeWaele, who has passed the three-score mile stone, had a time with the grip; but when seen at his home in Roscommon, Mich., the other day, he said Dr. Miles Nervine was what cured him.

At nearly three-score and ten, Mrs. Galen Humphrey was fighting against odds when the grip attacked her; but she took Dr. Miles' Nervine, and now her neighbors in Wareham, Mass., remark on how well she is looking.

After an illness of five weeks from the grip, Mrs. Harriett Jackson is again about and looking fine. She began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine after the fourth week. Her home is in Bowling Green, Mo.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, January 15, 1901:

LADIES.

Harrison, Mrs. Anna Nunemaker, Mrs.
King, Mrs. W. H. Rulin, Mrs. Elmer
Newland, Miss Millie Sanger, Miss Minnie

MEN.

Hages, G. F. Probasco, J. C.
Leming, White Simmons, Harve
Martin, Geo. Stephens, J. G.
Porter, John F. Street, Geo. W.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

Good Health.

Pure blood means good health, impure blood, disease. Knox Stomach Tablets drive the impurities from the blood, make the liver active, and cure dyspepsia and all stomach disorders. Fifty doses fifty cents.

TO CURE THE GRIP.

Advice of a Famous Physician.

First and foremost, REST.

Take care of yourself. Your already weakened nerves want rest, and must have it. If the attack is severe, go to bed and remain there. More fatalities result from neglect of this precaution than from any other cause.

Eat sparingly. Your digestive organs are in no condition to take care of large quantities of food.

Drink plenty of pure, cold water. It allays the fever, stimulates the kidneys to action and opens up the pores of the skin. Keep the bowels open with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Take three doses of Dr. Miles' Nervine per day, and if you cannot sleep take an extra dose at bed time. To further control the fever, and to overcome the peculiar aches and pains of grip, use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. They act quickly and effectually, and no bad effects result from their use. These remedies have been thoroughly tested more than a million times, and their efficiency is thoroughly established. They never fail to give relief.

Dr. Miles' Remedies can be found at any drug store, and they are sold on a positive guarantee that first bottle or package benefits or money refunded.

HENRY W. HARTER ENDORSED.

Choice of Stark County for Judge McCarty's Successor.

At a meeting of the Stark county bar, last Saturday, the following resolutions, endorsing the Hon. Henry W. Harter for common pleas judge, to succeed the Hon. T. T. McCarty, were adopted:

"Whereas, The time is approaching when the voters of the first sub-division of the Ninth judicial district of Ohio will be called upon to select a successor to the Honorable T. T. McCarty, whose present term of office as common pleas judge in and for said district will expire on or about the first of February, 1902; and,

Whereas, The Honorable Henry W. Harter, a member of the Stark county bar, has at the earnest solicitation of many of his friends in said county and district consented to be and has announced himself a candidate for said office of common pleas judge;

Now, therefore, at a general meeting of the members of the Stark county bar held at court room No. 3, in the court house, in the city of Canton, on this January 19, 1901, it is resolved as follows:

That we, the members of the Stark county bar, do hereby endorse the candidacy of the Honorable Henry W. Harter as a candidate for the position of common pleas judge in the first subdivision of the Ninth judicial district of the state of Ohio to succeed the Honorable T. T. McCarty, the present encumbent, and we do hereby earnestly recommend to the consideration of the voters of said county and district said Henry W. Harter as a lawyer of exceptional ability and legal attainments, in every respect fitted for said position.

Respectfully submitted,
A. M. MCCARTY,
ROBERT H. DAY,
JOHN E. MONNOT,
CHARLES R. MILLER,
J. D. LEWIS.

K. OF P. ELECTION.

Regimental Officers are to be Chosen Next Friday.

In accordance with orders issued, all commissioned officers, field captains, and first and second lieutenants of companies comprising the Eighth regiment, U. R. K. of P., will assemble in this city on Friday, January 25, to elect a colonel and three majors for the first, second and third battalions. The terms of Col. J. C. F. Putman and Major H. V. Kramer, of this city, expire at that time. Officers will also be elected to fill such offices as may become vacant by promotion or otherwise. Delegates will be present from Mahoning, Columbiana, Jefferson, Richland and Portage counties.

INTERMENT AT MT. EATON.

Body of William Shorb Brought to Massillon.

The body of the late William Shorb, who was drowned in the Monongahela river, near Pittsburg, Friday, was removed to Massillon Saturday, and from here taken to the Sugarcreek township home of the deceased's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Shorb. Funeral services were conducted at the McFarren Methodist church, west of the city. Interment took place at Mt. Eaton.

LOW FARE TO WASHINGTON.

For First Presidential Inauguration of the Twentieth Century.

Excursion tickets to Washington will be sold via Pennsylvania lines March 1, 2 and 3, 1901, with return limit on all tickets including March 8. The inauguration of President McKinley on March 4 will be the first event of that kind in the new century, and will attract notables from all over the country. The ceremonies will be impressive, and the parade and festivities will be of an unusual character, interesting to all. The trip to Washington may be made via Pennsylvania lines at the low fares on through trains of modern railroad equipment. For details about fares and service, apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent.

Public Sale.

D. M. Anderson will have a public sale on the Putman farm, one mile west of Beach City, on the road from Beach City to Wilmot, on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, to-wit: 5 head of horses, 4 cows 4 steers, 4 spring calves, 20 ewes in lamb, 3 brood sows, 13 shoats, 25 chickens, a full and complete line of farm implements, all new and in good repair. Sale to begin at 12 m. sharp, sun time. Brenner & Son, auctioneers.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leonard, a daughter.

Mrs. Per Lee Hunt is spending the week at Ravenna.

Mrs. Jacob Myers is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Jones, at Pauls.

David George, the assistant car inspector on the C., L. & W., is off duty on account of illness.

Thomas Fenton, section foreman on the P., F. W. & C. railroad, is off duty on account of illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Keller went to Canal Dover this morning for a short visit with friends and relatives.

Next attraction at the Armory will be the roaring farce comedy, "A Hot Old Time," on Tuesday, January 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, are visiting Mrs. S. J. McLaughlin in South Erie street.

Miss Lizzie Schad, of Marietta, is in the city, the guest af her sister, Mrs. Louis Meuser, of North East street.

The Massillon Telephone Company has placed a telephone in the cabinet shop of Amos Girod. Number 430.

Members of Sippo lodge, I. O. O. F., entertained their friends with a dance given in their hall in the Warwick block Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance.

Oliver Swinehart, of Mogadore, Summit county, sommitted suicide on Monday, by shooting himself in the head. He was mentally unbalanced, as a result of a severe attack of typhoid fever.

James Hamilton, of Orrville, has purchased the printing establishment formerly owned and operated by J. S. Coxey, and will begin the publication of a newspaper about the first of March.

The Ladies of the Maccabees of North Lawrence will give a masquerade ball on Monday, January 28. The most charmingly attired lady and the most comically dressed gentleman will receive prizes.

The marriage of Edward Ott, of Doylestown, to Miss Anna Yost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Yost, of this city, will take place at St. Mary's church Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. The Rev. H. V. Kaempker will officiate.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church has secured Prof. S. T. Ford, the elocutionist, for an entertainment to be given at the chapel on Monday evening, February 11. The programme will include humor, pathos and songs.

The threshermen of Wayne county on Tuesday afternoon held a meeting at Orrville for the purpose of forming an association. One of the objects is to take steps to secure better prices for threshing. It is claimed that the price per bushel has been much lower than in any other county in the state.

Among the offices that will have to be filled at the spring election is that of justice of the peace. The term of Justice G. G. Paul will expire next December, and a successor will have to be elected in the spring. Justice Paul will be a candidate for re-election. No other candidates have been announced on either ticket.

The court has ruled that the Alliance Gas and Electric company cannot use its mains, which were laid for the transportation of artificial gas, for the conveyance of natural gas. The company has brought in some good gasers, and has more in sight, but will have to secure a new franchise and lay new mains before they can market the product.

Perry Grange, P. of H., on Saturday elected the following officers to serve for one year: Master, S. B. Stern; overseer, A. Deitz; Lec. A. J. Rohn; steward, H. C. Everhard; assistant steward, J. Hammond; treasurer, B. Doll; secretary, Mrs. S. O. Eggert; G. K., C. Heinbach; Ceres, Mrs. A. Deitz; P. Mrs. J. Hammond; T. Mrs. M. Hartzel; L. A. S. Mrs. C. K. Smith. Installation of officers February 2, at 1 p. m.

Arrangements for the institution of the local lodge of the Knights of Columbus have been completed. Albert Shaidnagle, who has charge of the affair, has letters from a number of lodges in the state and neighborhood saying that they will have large delegations here. From fifty to one hundred will come from Toledo, Cleveland, Youngstown, East Liverpool, Akron and Canton. There will be at least four hundred present from out of town. Dinner will be served at the Hotel Conrad. Following the dinner the services of institution will take place in the I. O. O. F. hall, and will probably last until 9 or 10 o'clock. Light refreshments will then be served at the hall. The lodge is a very strong one in some parts of the country and is growing rapidly. It is less than ten years old. There are now fifty names on the Massillon charter.

Mayor Wise is determined that there shall be a union depot is Massillon if it is possible to persuade the officials of the railroad companies to build one. He will go to Cleveland in a few days, together with a number of influential business men, and will see the officials of the C., L. & W. and the W. & L. E. railroads and talk the matter over with them. Both companies are disposed to consider a proposition for the erection of new buildings at this point, which is one of the best on their respective lines. It is understood that both have considered the building of new depots, but that no plans have been made as yet. If the mayor can prevail upon them to act in concert in the matter a modern union depot may result. There is little hope of the Pennsylvania company going into a proposition of this kind, as it already has a good station building in this city. Both of the other lines, however, are in need of new buildings.

NEAR BY TOWNS.

Latest News of Newman, Bentley and Bolivar.

THE GRIP STILL RAGING.

Charles Trudel Injured in the Woods Near His Home—Marriage of Miss Mary Stahlecker and Frederick Feller—Brick Works on the Hill Doing a Rushing Business.

NEWMAN, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Lincoln Fry, of Cleveland, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powell.

The many friends of David H. Jones, the former mail carrier from Newman, will be grieved to learn that he is very ill.

Lewis H. DeHoff, who is now employed at the coal mine south of Massillon, spent Sunday with his family.

Rumor has it that a wedding is to take place on Sunday evening, February 3, in which a distinguished Newmanite is to perform a prominent part.

Our Sunday school has elected the following officers for the present year: Superintendent, A. L. Williams; assistant superintendent, Joseph Griffiths; secretary, Mrs. T. E. Masters; assistant secretary, Miss Eva DeHoff; treasurer, Margaret Findley; librarian, L. H. DeHoff.

Abraham Lincoln Young, of Massillon, made Newman, his old home, a business call on Monday.

The miners' national convention at Indianapolis this week is reported as being the largest, most enthusiastic and harmonious gathering of representative miners that ever convened in this country. There were one thousand delegates present.

Our brick works continue to do a rushing business, working every day with a full force in all departments.

LATEST NEWS FROM BOLIVAR.

BOLIVAR, Jan. 23.—Master Ralph Tracy is very ill with an attack of grip and spasmodic croup.

Mrs. Philip Lind and daughter, Miss Hazel Lind, of near Canal Dover, are visiting friends at Bolivar and vicinity.

The Misses Florence Hawk and Edith Shaeffer spent Sunday with friends at Navarre.

Frank Rennels is at home from Canton on a week's visit.

While cutting timber in the woods north of town this week, Charles Trudel was seriously injured by a large piece of wood striking him on the leg, mashing and bruising it.

Miss Emma Kern was suddenly called home to West Brookfield by the illness of her mother this week.

Frederick Feller, a noted K. of P., and Miss Mary Stahlecker, of near Sandyville, were quietly married at noon last Tuesday. A party of Mr. Feller's K. of P. brothers gave the couple a pleasant surprise on the following night.

Earl Fisher was at home from Wooster over Sunday.

James Ramsey, of Beach City, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ramsey.

A. Z. Wheeler, of Massillon, spent Sunday with Miss Clara Haglock.

Conrad Bender was at home from Canton over Sunday.

BRIEFS FROM BENTLEY.

BENTLEY, Jan. 23.—As in most other places, the grip has been prevalent here. There have been no serious cases, however.

Several members of the Bentley Sunday school attended the convention at Meyer's church last Sunday evening.

One of the most successful of the literary society's meetings was held last Thursday. The debate on the question, "Is England Justified in Her Course Toward the South African Boer?" will be continued next Thursday evening. The discussion promises to be a lively one.

Blacksmith Knobloch, of the Woodland mine, has moved into Wilbert Shilling's house.

Myron Nusbaumer, whose leg was broken in the mine last week, is resting comfortably.

Services will be held at the church next Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Jan. 23.—The difficulty between Messrs. Bowman and Mott, who conduct a lumber business at this place, is to be settled out of court. A receiver for the business was appointed some time ago, and on Tuesday a board of arbitration consisting of Julia B. Schuckers, John Pollock, of North Lawrence, and John R. Dangler, of Massillon were selected.

THE NEWS FROM KOCH.

KOCH, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Anna Arney has bought L. A. Sauvain's property in Maysville. Consideration $800.

A. S. Saurer went to Wooster and bought the Henry Goudy property for $525.

The Maysville Milling Company is doing a lot of chopping and has much flour on hand.

John Nussbaum intends to move near Massillon to work on a farm.

S. E. Sauvain is home again, after serving on the petit jury for two months at Wooster.

There is one case of diphtheria at Amos Derr's home, one mile north of town, but in a very mild form.

CAMPCREEK NOTES.

CAMPCREEK, Jan. 23.—The Rev. Mr. Adams addressed a large congregation at the Cross Roads last Sunday afternoon.

Miss Tracey Snyder has another attack of sickness. It is but a short time ago that she recovered from a prolonged siege of typhoid fever.

Leo Eckroate, night operator on the W. & L. E. at Navarre, visited H. F. Larker, telegraph operator on the C., L. & W., last Thursday.

Eddie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Warstler, is dangerously ill with appendicitis.

Samuel Netzley struck an abundance of water by drilling in his old well.

James Penniman is ill with the grip.

Judging from the immense crowds that attend, the Chapel literary society is becoming very popular. Considerable life was infused into the society at its last session by a periodical, which was devised by Mr. Trubey and read by Mr. Beck.

ALL AT WORK AT PAUL'S.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Jan. 23.—Henry Kapper, of Stringtown, Ill., is the guest of relatives here.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Eberhart, formerly of Massillon, a son.

Miss Augusta Zerber, of Massillon, was a Sunday visitor with friends in this village.

The United States Telephone Company is extending its lines to the Coxey quarry, at Paul's station.

Squire Wm. Preece, delegate from the North Massillon mine, has gone to Columbus and Indianapolis to attend the miners' convention.

The coal mines are working irregularly, owing, it is claimed, to the mild winter weather. Preparations are being made for the opening of the new mine on the S. A. Conrad farm by the Ridgway Burton Company, of Massillon.

The brewery is beginning to disappear. The two large boilers to be used at the new plant in Massillon were removed by Contractor Meinhart to that place last week. The ice machine, it is said, will next be moved.

The grip is prevalent here. Scarcely anyone has escaped suffering from the malady. In some cases whole families have been affected at the same time with the disease.

Work has again been resumed in all departments of J. S. Coxey's quarry, foundry and machine shop, after an idleness of several days on account of no money on payday. The company agreed to pay on the first and sixteenth of every month, which is satisfactory to the employes, and now everything is running full blast. Only eight of the twenty-five Scandinavians who recently arrived at the works are left here, the remainder having gone elsewhere. Those remaining are steady workers in the quarry, and are getting accustomed to the ways of the Italian laborers. The Italians sometimes come out on strike by themselves. The last time they gave five reasons for not going to work until food was forthcoming, namely: No bready, no meaty, no sugar, no coffee, no workee. L. J. Blake, chief clerk in the office, has resigned his position. James R. Dixon, foreman in the machine shop, has gone to his home in Akron, having been called there by the sickness of his mother. Mike Schmidt has charge of the quarry since the death of the late John Bell. James Gebler expects to move his family to Coxiana in the near future. Mr. Gebler is foreman in the foundry.

Miss Blanche Stuhldreher has left for Chicago to resume her studies.

Relatives of Paul Kirchberg were summoned, Sunday night, to Barberton on account of his serious illness while on a visit there. Mr. Kirchberg once lived here but now resides in Youngstown.

THE NEWS OF NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, Jan. 21.—John Miller had his face and hands badly burned at the Whistler fire Sunday morning.

Miss Nanette Swaller has returned home from Canton,

The Misses Hawk and Shaffer, of Bolivar, are spending a few days with Miss Ruth Loew.

Con Spain and Ed Wright, of Stanwood, spent Sunday in Navarre.

Mrs. Mike Adley is on the sick list.

J. B. Rogers, of Massillon, has purchased the John Kelly residence, opposite the W. & L. E. depot, and intends to conduct a restaurant.

Lola Warwick spent last week in the country with the Misses Daisy and Anna Jorden.

Health Officer Bayliss has gone to Columbus to attend the state board of health meeting there.

Mr. and Mrs. Chal. Furgason and children have returned to Elyria, after spending a few days here with Mrs. Furgason's father, Gust. Crossland.

Edwin Garver, while playing shinny at school on Friday, was badly hurt in the face by being struck with a shinny club.

Ex-Mayor Rice and Attorneys Wise and Pomerene, of Canton, were in town on business this week.

S. R. Warwick, of Coshocton, spent several days the first of the week with his brother, J. G. Warwick.

Lewis Eckroate was a Canton visitor on Monday.

SIXTEEN NEWS.

SIXTEEN, Jan. 23.—The literary society meets every Thursday evening. Everybody invited.

Miss Leota Levers visited with Miss Bertha Erb Sunday.

John Steele is seriously ill at present.

David Erb is suffering from the grip.

Preaching service at Sixteen church next Sunday at 10:30 a. m., by the Rev. Mr. Adams.

Several of our young people attended the Sunday school convention held at Meyer's church last Sunday evening

Miss Grace Shilling, who has been visiting friends and relatives here, has returned to her home in Indiana.

NEWS OF NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, Jan. 24.—John Rose, of Massillon, was in town Tuesday.

John Warwick was in Massillon Tuesday.

Steve Clare, of Chicago, is visiting his mother and sister here.

Miss Daisy Jordan, of Kemery, was in town Wednesday.

Miss Amela Hug is visiting her sister in Akron.

The Salvation Army, of Massillon, held a meeting at the U. B. church Tuesday evening.

Rob Adley has been sick and unable to work for several days.

A dance will be held at Kelly's hall Saturday night.

Mr. Gorsuch, editor of the Navarre News, is very sick at present.

E. M. Hall, of Massillon, was in town Wednesday.

John Kelly, of Akron, is visiting his mother at this place.

Miss Tracy Snyder is very ill with lung fever at the home of George Hall.

Miss Hazel Watts is on the sick list.

Victor Mercie, while playing ball at school Tuesday afternoon, ran against a tree, bruising his head and face. He remained unconscious for several minutes.

Ohio Laurence, of Canal Fulton, came down Monday, and his sister Eva returned home with him.

Miss Dora Miller has recovered from a severe attack of grip.

"He That is Warm Thinks All So."

Thousands are "cold" in that they do not understand the glow of health. This implies disordered kidneys, liver, bowels, blood or brain. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives all who take it the warmth of perfect health. Get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HAD BEEN HEALED BY SCIENCE

Warren E. Russell Made the Victim of a Peculiar Game.

Warren E. Russell of this city, was made the victim of a peculiar game on Monday afternoon which involved the loss of $3. A man representing himself to be H. C. Adams, a farmer, of Walnut Grove, Montgomery Co., O., twelve miles from Dayton, called at Mr. Russell's residence in Prospect street, and told the following story:

A former employe of his, seventeen years old, had borrowed his horse and buggy to attend a meeting of the local literary society, and had failed to bring them back. "Mr. Adams" was at the time away buying cattle and upon his return to Walnut Grove, started in pursuit of the thief on horseback. The chase took him through the country, avoiding the towns, until he overtook the horse and buggy three miles southwest of Navarre, the boy having fled. Having spent all his money, something like $20, and as, owing to the inaccessability of his farm, it was impossible for him to telegraph for more, "Mr. Adams" decided to apply to the nearest Christian Scientist for assistance. He explained that he himself had been healed by Science many years ago while a resident of Beatrice, Neb. The thief's seeming honesty impressed Mr. Russell who willingly gave him enough money to enable him to reach his friends.

Subsequently Mr. Russell learned that the man had told the same story in a number of nearby towns and had obtained in this way numerous sums of money. "Mr. Adams" is 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 170 pounds, has hair streaked with gray, a black mustache, right foot clubbed and is about 55 years old.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing

PERUNA PROTECTS THE FAMILY.

Coughs and Colds. Grip and Catarrh.

The Roberts Family, of Falls City, Neb., Are Healthy and Happy—A Rare Sight in These Days. They Say, "We Think Peruna Is The Greatest Medicine On Earth."

No man is better known in the state of Nebraska than Mr. Carl T. Roberts, contractor and mason. A typical American—active, shrewd and full of business sagacity. He is not only a provider for his family, but a protector. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he writes, among other things, as follows:

"Our boy, James, had the membranous croup, and after he recovered he was subject to repeated attacks of lung fever. Our boy, Charlie, was also subject to attacks of pneumonia and pleurisy. Our third boy, John, was subject to fever and ague (malarial) and liver trouble. Your remedy, Peruna, cured my boys entirely, and now I have three of the healthiest boys in the state of Nebraska, which I attribute to your medicine. My wife had stomach trouble which Peruna also cured. Altogether for my whole family we have used nineteen bottles of Peruna, and have thus saved $500 in doctors' bills. I am a contractor and mason by trade, and am known all over Nebraska. I have had a stomach trouble which has been greatly relieved by your remedy, Peruna, for which I am still taking it. We think it is the greatest medicine on earth."—C. T. Roberts, Falls City, Nebraska.

Mr. T. G. Walker, Carneiro, Kansas, writes: "It is with pleasure that I report that I am better than I have been for many years. I believe Peruna is without a doubt the best medicine that was ever used in a family. It has cured my nervousness, with which I had been afflicted for a great number of years."

It is a fact of ever-increasing astonishment that so many otherwise sensible and provident people will, for the neglect of so simple a precaution as to have a bottle of Peruna at hand, bring upon themselves the needless suffering and foolish expense that a practitioner of medicine is forced to witness every day.

As soon as the value of Peruna is fully appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure of these affections, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of disease prevented. Peruna is a household safeguard.

A complete work on chronic catarrh sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

A MIDNIGHT BLAZE.

Meuser Brothers' Piano Factory Destroyed.

OF INCENDIARY ORIGIN.

The Stock of Pianos and Material a Total Loss—Factory will be Rebuilt and Started as Soon as Possible—Partly Covered by Insurance.

Meuser Brothers' piano factory in North Erie street was burned at an early hour Wednesday morning, entailing a loss of $2,000 on the building and almost entirely destroying the stock, most of which was in the shape of finished instruments. A resident of Clay street noticed an unusual light in the neighborhood of the Armory shortly after 12 o'clock, and after watching it for a short time concluded that it was a fire. He hurried across the canal bridge at Cherry street and at 12.15 turned in an alarm from box 35, at the corner of Mill and Cherry streets.

The department immediately responded and found the fire in the piano factory under good headway. It had evidently started in the southeast corner of the building and was burning fiercely, the flames shooting out of the east windows and striking the side of a barn fifteen feet distant. Louis Meuser, one of the members of the firm, was attending an entertainment at the I. O. O. F. hall when the report was spread that the Armory was burning. Mr. Meuser hurried toward the factory which stands close to the theatre. When he arrived there his first thought was for the horses which were locked in the stable close to the burning building. He did not have his keys with him but broke the lock on the stable door and led the animals to a place of safety. The flames were confined to the east end of the building after the arrival of the department, but the smoke and heat penetrated to all parts of the place and damaged the stock in the front end of the store almost beyond repair.

The origin of the fire is strongly suspected to be incendiary. Heat for the factory is furnished by a hot air furnace in the basement. The fire started at a point some distance from the register and where it could not possibly have been caused by the furnace. A gas stove stood near the place where the fire originated, but it was only for use on extremely cold nights when there was danger of the weather affecting the instruments. This stove had not been in use for some time. The varnishes and other inflammable materials were kept in the second story of the building, so that none of these could have started the blaze. A member of the firm stated this morning that he could give no explanation of the fire's origin unless it was incendiary, but he has no idea who could have been interested in the destruction of the factory.

The loss on the building is estimated to be about $2,000, and $3,000 insurance was carried. The insurance on the stock was $4,000 and this amount will not cover the loss. An accurate estimate of the stock has not yet been made. Very little unfinished stock was on hand, nearly all material having been worked up into the instruments. In the factory there were six pianos completed and ready to be put into the sales room. The tone on most of these had been regulated and they were to all intents and purposes finished stock. They were totally destroyed, as they stood in the corner of the factory where the fire started. In the sales room in the west end of the building were five pianos and one organ. While these are not burned, they will be worth little or nothing, as the heat and smoke have practically ruined them. The sounding boards and strings are warped and broken, and in some cases the action is destroyed. It may be possible to repair some of the cases, but the work will be equal to that of making new ones. On the second floor raw material was kept and the work of varnishing, carving and polishing was done. On this floor stood one piano which is in about the same shape as those in the sales room on the first floor.

The firm of Meuser Brothers is composed of Louis, Edward, Henry and Frederick Meuser. They have been in the business of manufacturing pianos in this city for a number of years. The building at present occupied was built by them in 1895. They will rebuild as soon as possible and go on with the business.

With the stock of material and finished instruments were burned many valuable tools. One of the most valuable used in the making of pianos is the scale. Before an instrument can be built a new scale must be made. After the scale is completed a piano must be built to test the scale and it there is anything wrong with this another must be made. It is often the case that several scales are built before one is found to be satisfactory. A new set of patterns will also have to be secured.

MINERS' DEMANDS.

Pennsylvania Operators Must Recognize the Union.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—[By Associated Press]—Delegates from the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania in attendance at the Mine Workers' convention say that they will insist upon the fixing of a scale for the anthracite field by the scale committee. The demand upon the operators will be first for recognition of the organization, which will be followed by an increase of between 10 and 15 per cent. Another demand will be that the operators meet the miners in a joint conference for the purpose of making a scale of p[illegible] for the year.

The Twentieth Century.

We now stand at the threshold of the twentieth century, and the nineteenth is a thing of the past. It will, however, always be known as the century of invention and discovery, and among some of the greatest of these we can truthfully mention Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the celebrated remedy for all ailments arising from a disordered stomach, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, constipation, nervousness and biliousness. It has been one of the greatest blessings to mankind during the past fifty years as a health builder. Many prominent physicians prescribe and recommend it. Take their advice, try a bottle and be convinced, but be sure to get the genuine, with our Private Revenue Stamp over the neck of the bottle.

Salt rheum, with its burning, stinging sensation, is due to poor blood and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

Read the "want" columns daily

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AUTOMOBILE MOWER.

NOVEL TWENTIETH CENTURY AGRICULTURAL MACHINE.

Picaco Man's Invention Which Delighted Visitors to Paris Exposition—Horizontal Engine Used—Automobiles to Do the Work of Country Horses.

The automatic mowing machine could have been conceived and executed by none other than an American. It is the application of the motor to horses' drudgery, to not only lighten but to facilitate farm work for men as well as horses. It is a comparatively simple machine and yet one which has more uses than that for which it is designed.

During the last summer there have come numerous reports from in and about Paris concerning the automobile mower. All of these reports have given Paris credit for adapting the motor to farm use, yet it was an American and a Chicagoan who made the one machine which was successfully shown at the exposition. This machine was built by a Chicago man J. F. Steward, says The Chronicle of that city.

There was actually no exhibit in the machinery department of the Paris exposition which created a greater interest than this one. The Parisians, who are fond of the prime movers, were quite wild over it, and it was not until [illegible] that it was taken

NEW AUTOMOLILE MOWER.

out into the country near Paris and given the most thorough tests, and again later in the season it was shown in an exhibition conducted by the Meux Agricultural society at Mitry-Claye.

It did the work with far greater ease and rapidity than could the best of the horse mowers. It cut a clean, straight swath five feet wide and was manipulated in the field with perfect ease.

The engine is of the two cylinder horizontal type which was found to be superior for this work to the vertical engine, which, although high speed, gives a decided jerking motion. This motion caused such a jarring of the cutter bar that an uneven cut resulted, and there was a decided waste in the harvesting of the crop.

The engine is of about eight horsepower and has a belt wheel attachment, so that it may be used for stationary work. Indeed, it was the plan of the builder to produce a machine which could be used for general work about the farm. Upon the removal of the cutter bar the motor mower stands a neat, handy little engine, which may be used either for traction or stationary work.

It is safe to say there has been no agricultural machine brought forward in the past five years which created the universal interest among farmers that has already been aroused by the motor mower. It is interesting to the automobile fancier as well as to the farmer and to the mechanic, since it is one of the first practical appliances of the automobile idea to do the work of the country horse.

Sawdust as Fuel.

Consul Hughes of Coburg says that in Austria, where everything in the shape of fuel is being carefully investigated, sawdust is impregnated with a mixture of tarry substances and heated to the proper temperature. It is then passed over a plate of iron heated by steam, from which a screw conveyor takes it to a press, where it is compressed into briquettes of the required size. The press turns out 19 per minute, weighing two-fifths of a pound each and measuring 6 by 2½ by 1½ inches. The caloric power is about the same as that of lignite, with but 4 per cent of ash. One factory produced last year over 7,000,000 briquettes, costing about 16 cents per 1,000 and selling at from 95 cents to $1.

New Patent Boot.

The British war office is carrying out some experiments with the new patent boot recently invented by an officer of the Austro-Hungarian army. This device consists of a leather sole, under the heel of which is a contrivance of metal with a long spiral spring inside. The patent is so simple that it can be readily attached to the ordinary boot. The object of the spring is to obviate any jar when placing the foot on the ground, so that it is like putting the foot upon a cushion. Before introducing it into the army the British authorities are testing it among the postmen, who have to tramp long distances in the performance of their duties over hard streets, which is particularly tiring work.

An Invention Probably Lost.

John G. Carter, the inventor of the process of making a substitute for rubber from cottonseed oil, died recently at Savannah. The process was known only to Mr. Carter, and unless it is found that he left instructions and directions for the continuance of the work it is probable that the secret died with him.

DINING ROOM SPLENDOR.

London's Latest Table Decorations. Scarlet For Color, Gold For Plate.

The dinner table in London for gala occasions this winter will be the most magnificent seen for many a long day. Not only is scarlet to be the favorite color for flowers, centerpieces and bonbons, but gold is to be used instead of silver plate, says the London Mail. The fashionable flower is nerine, a spiked scarlet blossom on a tall stem.

Only on the tables of the very wealthy will this magnificence be met, though even in moderately dowered houses little touches of gold in the shape of saltcellars, pepperettes and mustard pots will certainly be the winter novelty, so many and so lovely are the ones being sold in the shops now. The reason gold is coming into fashion again is that silver is so very inexpensive that people who aforetimes were satisfied with it as a possession now order gold instead.

At a less ceremonious party—for example, at luncheon—one sees all sorts of quaint conceits, designed to make the table look novel and also to encourage conversation of a sprightly and effervescent character. For example, a west end firm has been sending out groups of "niggers" holding big baskets full of flowers in their arms. That once favorite ornament, the swan in full feather, has been resuscitated in the form of a brooding dove, of which it is smart to order quite half a dozen of varying sizes, to be arranged at the corners of the table or in groups around the centerpiece. The doves hold colored bonbons and flowers alternately.

The old method of using a center spread has rather revived again, and for this winter military scarlet is to be the rage, decorated with gold braid. One firm is going the length of using real military cloth instead of silk or satin.

Mahogany dining room tables of an antique type are still greatly in demand, and both luncheon and dinner are often served on the bare table, with mats for the dishes and plates. Any amount of ingenuity may be lavished upon these mats, and an exceedingly charming notion is to make them resemble red autumn leaves. Silk is cut out in the shape of large leaves, and the lines and veins are worked in embroidery silk to make them look as natural as possible.

SALT SAVED DROWNED FLIES

Massachusetts Man Thinks It Would Restore Human Lives.

Elmer E. Bailey of Malden, Mass., tells of an interesting experiment he has often tried with entire success apropos the recent discussion of the action of common salt upon the heart and the possibility of restoring heart action after it has been suspended some time, says the Chicago Times-Herald. He says:

"I have submerged a large horsefly in water and left it for 42 hours. Upon removing it and covering it with common table salt it gradually revived and, with some slight assistance in removing the salt, which had become caked on its body, was able to fly about as well as ever and apparently had suffered no ill effects.

"I have submerged two flies the same length of time and after removing them from the water put salt on one of them and none on the other. The one salted would revive, and the other remained dead.

"If the same principle carried out would affect the human heart, why could not be applied to persons when apparently dead from drowning?"

Rest Rooms For Farmers' Wives.

Rest rooms for farmers' wives are being established in some towns in the west, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. They are located in the business center and are made cozy and comfortable with easy chairs, lounges, books and magazines. Some offer tea at the price of 3 cents a cup. These rooms are sustained by women's clubs in the cities, or the merchants of the cities contribute to them, with the idea that they help to draw trade.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

A company has been formed to operate an automobile car service on the south shore of Long Island. The roads there are level and good.

Automobile enthusiasts at present are giving considerable attention to dress for winter driving. Many have adopted fur coats and a fur cap of the regulation style.

C. G. Wridgeley of New York recently made the trip to Washington in a motorette in 17 hours and 50 minutes. The trip from New York to Philadelphia required six hours. The trip from Philadelphia to Baltimore, a distance of 123 miles, was made in eight hours, without a stop.

The reliability and convenience of an automobile service were shown to advantage in a recent snowstorm in Atlantic City. Several inches of snow fell, blocking railroads, trolley cars and nearly all the public conveyances. The automobiles, however, continued to operate almost with the same degree of regularity as under normal conditions.

From present indications automobile touring promises to become unusually popular next spring. Most of the clubs around New York are looking ahead to trips over the United States. Considerable touring will be done abroad also.

It is noticeable that women who drive or ride in automobiles have made a decided change in their hats. When the motor machines first became popular, women wore the wide brimmed felt hat, decorated with feathers or plumes. Such headgear was about as sensible as a flower garden hat on a bicycle. They caught the wind and were a nuisance generally.—New York Tribune.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Interview With Driver of the Calais-Paris Express.

THE NEW THIRD RAIL SYSTEM.

Private Trial on the Baltimore and Ohio of the Murphy Invention—Remarkable Feature of the Device Explained by the Inventor—New Railway In India.

An English journalist gives the following account of his interview with the driver of "the fastest train in the world," the Calais-Paris express, says the London correspondent of the New York Sun:

"Ninety-seven kilometers (about 60.2 miles) an hour," said the driver, "is my lowest speed over the 300 kilometers between here (Calais) and Paris. On the level stretch after Boulogne and before Abbeville I run generally up to 106 kilometers an hour. M'sieur, sitting in the luncheon car cannot know what such a speed means. On the engine the vibration is so terrific that I have had a special wooden platform made to prevent the contusions of legs and arms I used to constantly sustain. Every joint in the metals causes the engine to jump, sometimes so much that any one but a locomotive driver would be frightened. You have no such speed on your English railways, I have heard.

"There's only one dangerous spot. Just before going in Boulogne there's a nasty curve, which sometimes causes the restaurant car to swing, but the train is so heavy that there is really no danger. It is only unpleasant for the passengers, who, because the plates upset, often think that we are about to leave the rails and take a trip across the country. Since the disaster down at Dax the other day, however, the company has given me strictest orders to report any inequality of the line and make any suggestions I wish to secure the most perfect safety. Yes; I could run the whole way into Paris if it were not for water, which I am compelled to take in at Abbeville.

"Cool head? Certainly, m'sieur, but you see, it is habit. I ran the new engine the other day on a trial trip from Calais to Paris with merchandise and got up to 111 kilometers an hour. I would have gone quicker, but signals were unfortunately against me. As it is, I am doing the run to Paris daily without varying five minutes in arrival, but when those new engines are put on the service will be accelerated by fully half an hour—that is, if your Chatham and southeastern trains keep time. I have been told they are very slow—are they, m'sieur?"

An invention which it is believed will supplant all previously invented third rail systems and revolutionize railroad traffic was successfully tested at Baltimore the other day in the tunnel of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

It is the Murphy safety sectional third rail system, the invention of Captain J. McLeod Murphy of Torrington, Conn., says the New York Journal. For the past six months Captain Murphy has been at work with a force of men, installing the system at his own risk. The contract was that he was to take it out if it did not prove successful. W. D. Young, chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio, and two assistant engineers of the same company, who witnessed the test, were all thoroughly satisfied.

The most remarkable feature of Captain Murphy's invention is that the charged sections of the third rail are always under the car or motor, and in front and rear of the car the third rail may be walked on or handled without the slightest danger. The inventor thus explains how this feat is accomplished:

"The motorman opening the controller to the first notch automatically communicates with the air tank carried on the locomotive as a storage reservoir for compressed air, which operates the brakes. The compressed air tank immediately gives the power to the air engines, which in turn operates an electric generator which generates current sufficient to pick up a switch which charges the third rail with current from the power house. This current passes from the switch to the third rail, to the shoe, to the electric generator, which automatically becomes a motor, and through the substitution of two valves in the air engine also becomes a compressor and charges the air tanks from which it originally got its motive power.

"Thus at no time during the operation of a car over this system is it possible to have a charged conductor or third rail except when the motorman has opened a controller. Hence, should a person even fall beneath a car and the motorman quickly throw the controller closed there would not be the slightest danger from injury by electricity. There is no possibility of the third rail in front or rear of the car while the car is in motion becoming charged. It lies on the ground as harmless, so far as electricity is concerned, as any car track on any system."

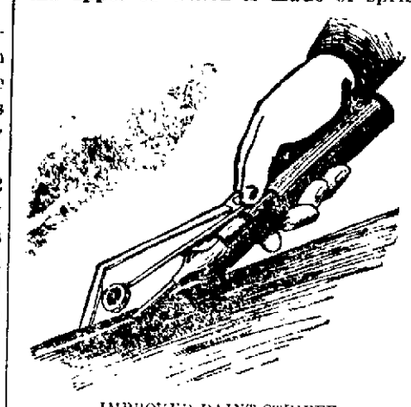
According to a Calcutta correspondent the Shadipalla-Dalotra railroad has been opened for traffic. It is an extension of the Hanlarabad-Shadipalla line opened in 1896. The new line, which is of one meter gauge, connects the Jodhpore-Bickaneer and Rajputana lines with the northwestern system, starting from Kurrachee. The railway is 190 miles long, which, with the 60 miles from Haidarabad to Shadipalla, makes a total length of 250 miles.

FOR STRIPING PAINT.

Simple Device For Decorating Either Flat or Rounded Surfaces.

A simple device by means of which painters can readily stripe flat or rounded surfaces, described by The Scientific American, is the invention of Mr. George H. Allen of North Creek, N. Y.

The striper consists of a paint reservoir closed at one end by a screw cap provided with a vent hole controlled by an adjustable gate. At the other end of the reservoir a nozzle is located. Embracing the reservoir are two clips, the upper of which is made of spring



IMPROVED PAINT STRIPER.

metal and receives between its ends a guide arm bent near its lower end. The second clip serves the purpose of holding a flat spring up on which a rocking arm is mounted, carrying at its lower end a sealing cup. The flat spring normally presses the sealing cup tightly against the nozzle to prevent the escape of paint from the reservoir.

In order to stripe a surface with one or more straight lines the guide arm carried by the upper clip is adjusted so that its bent end engages the edge of the surface. As the device is drawn along the nozzle is opened by pressing the end of the rocking arm carried by the lower clip so as to bring the sealing cup upward. The merits of the device are obvious.

Some Novel Inventions.

By the use of a recently patented inhaler sufferers from catarrh, hay fever and similar diseases may treat themselves at night, the time when affections of the throat and head make the most formidable strides. The device consists of two absorbent pads connected by a wire spring, the latter being bent to a shape convenient for attachment to the central cartilage of the nose.

With the idea of eliminating to some extent at least the disagreeable affliction of seasickness two Englishmen have devised a self leveling chair. The chair is suspended from two rings working in a framework at right angles to each other, and it is claimed the chair will remain level in the roughest sea. The idea is also supplied to berths.

Umbrellas or canes may be provided with a spring hook fixed just under the head by which they may be hung on a rack or hooked into the pocket when it is desired to use both hands for some other purpose. The hook is concealed when not in use, forming a smooth joint with the surface of the stick and is released by pressing a button.

Late sleepers may be interested in a German invention. An ordinary electric alarm is connected with contact points underneath the bed, the weight of the sleeper forcing them together and forming a circuit. When the alarm is released, the bell continues ringing till the weight is removed and the circuit broken.

Comfort in cold weather is insured by a combined carriage lamp and foot warmer. The lamp is placed below the body of the vehicle and is connected by a tube directly over the blaze with a warming chamber inside the body of the wagon on which the feet may be placed.

Golf players may get rid of the caddie by using a device patented in England. The caddie bag is provided with an inflated ball at the bottom and at the top has supporting legs which can be folded out of the way when not in use.

Amateur photographers will appreciate a combined cane and tripod. Three telescoping legs are pivoted to a small head, the latter being provided with a threaded shank to which a handle can be secured when the tripod is folded.

Mustard as usually served in cups or open pots soon dries up. A German has invented an airtight cup having a piston projecting through the top. On pressing the piston a plunger forces the mustard through a spout in the inside of the cup.—Chicago Evening Post.

Grows In a Sealed Flask.

In the botanical garden of Berlin is to be seen a cactus which has grown for seven years in a glass flask sealed by fusion. The growth of the plant was expected by the fact that the soil in which it grows contains a certain quantity of spores of fungi, which cover the sides of the flask with a greenish layer. These in dying furnish the carbonic acid necessary for the life of the cactus. Another question which is more difficult to answer is the origin of the water which is necessary to maintain the life of the plant. This may be derived from the decomposition of the cellulose. However these questions may be answered, the fact remains that the plant lives and develops in a hermetically closed medium. The experiment is not difficult to carry out, and its study may lead to interesting results.—New York Evening Telegram.

Zeppelin's Airship.

More time, endeavor and money have undoubtedly been put into the Zeppelin airship than into any previous enterprise of this nature. It is 30 years since Count Zeppelin first turned his attention to the airship as an engine of war, and those who were making experiments in flight by means of aeroplanes were inclined to look upon him as a visionary.

Omega Oil

THROAT AND CHEST—The doctors have all sorts of names for throat and chest troubles, but they are pretty much the same in character after all. Bronchitis, Tonsilitis, Pleurisy, Asthma and similar troubles are more or less related, and whatever is good for one is good for the others. Omega Oil accomplishes wonderful things in troubles of the breathing organs. The beauty of it is that you can rub it in from the outside, and run no risk of swallowing or inhaling drugs that may cause internal troubles or injure the digestion. It is a liniment that softens, loosens, heals, allays inflammation, and brings about relief as nothing else ever did before. The weather is so changeable and dangerous that Omega Oil has come to be looked upon as a remedy that no one can ignore.

If your dealer refuses to supply you with this wonderful Swiss green liniment, the Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid, for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps. 761

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R'y.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Eastward.	22	9	41	35	43	311	310
	AM	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh lv	*1 05	*7 00	1 35	*5 30	5 40	*5 00	*8 00
Conway Falls "	1 56	8 02	2 26	7 26	6 55	5 45	8 45
Columbiana "			3 38		8 03		
Petonia "			3 58		8 10		
Salem "	2 52	8 57	3 44		8 10		
Alliance "	3 04	9 10	3 58	8 32	8 23	6 36	9 26
Paxinos "	3 25	9 30	4 19	8 55	8 50	6 55	9 55
Louisville "			4 56		9 27	PM	10 30
Canton "			5 08		9 35	7 40	10 42
Massillon "	4 00	9 56	5 24	9 24	9 45	7 50	10 57
Navarre "	4 12	10 10	5 37	9 35	10 00	8 05	11 12
Barton City "			5 52		10 10	8 20	11 27
Orrville "			6 02		10 16	8 26	11 37
Smithville "	4 35	10 30	6 15	10 01	10 28	8 42	11 51
Shreve "			6 25		AM		
Wooster "	4 55	10 55	6 35	10 21			12 32
Creston "			6 50				
Orrville "			7 02				
Smithville "			7 16				
Wooster "			7 25				
Shreve "			7 40				
Loudonville "	6 10	12 05	7 55	11 25			
Mansfield ar	6 37	12 35	8 25	11 54			
Crestline lv		4 1	1 00	PM	12 21		
Galion "		8 35	2 25		1 49		
Bucyrus "		9 1	3 10		2 35		
Marion "		9 10	4 00		3 25		
Delaware "		9 37	4 24		4 36		
Galena "		10 07	5 08		5 13		
Sunbury "		10 17	5 18		5 23		
Columbus "		10 45	5 45		5 51		
Chicago ar		2 30	8 45		AM		
		PM	PM				

Westward.	6	20	8	24	22	32
	AM	N N	PM	PM	AM	
Chicago lv	*1 45	12 00	*3 00	*8 00	7 30	
Valparaiso "	3 42	1 22	4 36	..	9 25	
Plymouth "	5 05	2 35	5 45	10 25	10 37	
Warsaw "	5 54	3 11	6 23	10 57	11 18	
Ft. Wayne "	5 20	4 15	7 35	11 55	12 30	
Van Wert "	6 39	5 11	8 33	..	1 45	
Lima "	7 31	5 57	9 30	1 25	2 40	
Cheyenne "	9 42	7 34	11 19		4 35	AM
Crestline ar	10 15	8 05	11 50	3 20	5 20	15 30
Mansfield "	10 40	8 33	12 15	B	5 45	5 5
Bucyrus "	10 54			B	5 57	6 08
Berry ville "	11 25	...		B	6 09	6 23
Londonville "	11 36	....		B	6 18	6 30
Lakeville "	11 49	....		B	6 31	6 42
Big Prairie "	11 52			B	6 35	6 46
Shreve	12 01			B	6 45	6 54
Wooster "	12 20	9 35	1 25	B	7 00	7 10
Smithville "	12 32			B	7 13	7 20
Orrville "	12 45	10 00	1 50	B	7 28	7 35
Barton City "				B	7 35	7 41
Lawrence "	12 59			B	7 42	7 50
Massillon "	1 14	10 22	2 12	B	7 55	8 05
Canton "	1 35	10 40	2 35	5 27	8 18	8 24
Louisville "	1 53			B	8 35	8 42
Paxinos "	2 03			B	8 45	8 54
Alliance ar	2 15	11 10	3 10	6 05	9 00	9 05
Alliance lv	2 15	11 10	3 10	6 05	AM	9 40
Salem "	2 45	11 30	3 32	6 28		10 05
Petonia "	2 57	11 41		B		10 15
Columbiana "	3 05			B		10 20
Beaver Falls "	4 12	12 42	4 40	B		11 25
Pittsburgh ar	5 30	1 40	5 50	8 30		12 40
	PM	AM	AM	AM		PM

Westward.	527	535	503	507
	a m	a m	p m	p m
Columbus lv	*12 40	*6 55	*12 05	*5 35
Mt. Vernon "	2 32	8 28	1 30	7 10
Millersburg "	3 55	9 4	2 44	*8 35
Orrville ar	4 45	10 00	3 33	505
Orrville lv	4 55	10 40	3 38	p m
Barberton "	5 38	11 18	4 07	*2 15
Akron ar	5 55	11 33	4 25	2 30
Akron lv	6 05	11 38	4 25	2 30
Hudson "	6 35	12 05	4 55	*2 55
Cleveland ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 50	.....
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:12 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt, Pittsburg, Pa

Pullman Sleeping Cars on **Nos. 8, 15, 316** and **319**; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on **Nos. 9** and **21** to Chicago, **Nos. 6** to Pittsburgh, where **Nos. 6, 8, 20** and **32** connect in Union Station for the East. At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 9, 1, 32, 43** and for Columbus by **Nos. 9, 15, 0, 31, 32** and **43**. **Nos. 9, 15, 21** and **43** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 6** and **32** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

F. LORCH, General Manager, E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, PITTSBURGH, PENN'A

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

C. A. & C. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	538	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 10	*1 20	*7 20	.....
Hudson ..... "	9 08	2 23	8 25	*10 45
AKRON ..... ar	9 35	2 57	8 55	11 10
AKRON lv	9 35	2 57	8 55	11 10
Barberton ..... "	9 49	3 12	9 13	*11 36
ORRVILLE ..... ar	10 25	3 53	9 53	508
ORRVILLE lv	10 30	3 55	10 03	a m
Millersburg ..... "	11 12	4 40	10 47	*5 45
Mt. Vernon ..... "	12 32	6 05	12 15	7 10
COLUMBUS ..... ar	*1 50	*7 35	*1 40	*8 46
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	535	503	507
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 40	*6 55	*12 05	*5 35
Mt. Vernon ..... "	2 32	8 28	1 30	7 10
Millersburg ..... "	3 55	9 4	2 44	*8 35
ORRVILLE ..... ar	4 45	10 00	3 33	505
ORRVILLE lv	4 55	10 40	3 38	p m
Barberton ..... "	5 38	11 18	4 07	*2 15
AKRON ..... ar	5 55	11 33	4 25	2 30
AKRON lv	6 05	11 38	4 25	2 30
Hudson ..... "	6 35	12 05	4 55	*2 55
CLEVELAND ..... ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 50	.....
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:12 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt, Pittsburg, Pa

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect January, 1901.

Southbound (down) (up) Northbound

p m 1	p m 13	a m 11	Lorain Branch	p m 10	a m 14	p m 16
4 00	1 05	7 00	Lorain	3 3	12 0	7 15
4 18	1 23	7 20	Elyria	3 14	11 45	6 59
4 38	1 53	7 43	Grafton	2 50	11 29	6 41
4 58	2 1	8 03	Lester Junct..	2 32	11 08	6 21
5	3	1	Main Line	2 a	4	6
5 10	1 32	7 20	Cleveland.....	9 50	12 00	6 00
6 20	2 31	8 27	Lester Junct....	8 48	11 07	5 00
6 31	2 40	8 36	Medina.....	8 36	10 55	4 48
6 46	2 59	8 47	Seville.....	8 14	10 40	4 26
7 00	3 06	9 03	Sterling.....	8 03	10 34	4 20
7 22	3 24	9 24	Warwick.....	7 41	10 13	3 56
7 30	3 32	9 31	Canal Fulton..	7 34	10 06	3 48
7 50	3 50	9 5	Ar. Dep	7 1	9 50	3 30
			Massillon	8 1		
7 50	3 58	9 50	Dep. Ar	7 00	9 50	3 30
8 01	4 09	10 05	Justus.....	7 31	9 35	3 13
8 35	4 37	10 30	Canal Dover....	7 04	9 05	2 44
8 44	4 46	10 43	N Philadelphi	6 55	8 56	2 37
9 00	5 01	11 00	Ar. Dep	6 38	8 40	2 20
7 40			Uhrichsville			
7 30	5 10	1 10	Dep. Ar.	6 38	8 40	2 20
8 1	5 44	11 45	Freeport.....	6 00	8 04	1 44
8 33	6 05	12 15	Flushing	5 34	7 42	1 20
9 44	7 0	1 05	Bridgeport..	4 0	6 4	12 20

All of above trains daily except Sunday.

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves Uhrichsville 6 10 a. m. arrive Cleveland 9:10 a. m.

Leaves Cleveland 6 p. m., arrive Uhrichsville 9:35 p. m.

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling.

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

Local time table between Wheeling Martins Ferry, Steubenville, Scio, Massillon, Wellington, Norwalk, Monroeville, Bellevue Clyde, Fremont and Toledo.

East (down) (up) West

Day Ex Sun. No.1	Day No.3	Day No.	Central Time. EAST. WEST.	Day No.4	Day Ex n t	Da.
A. M.	P M	A. M.	LEAVING	p m	p m	
9 15	2 15		Toledo Cherry St	1 45	6 45	
10 24	3 15		Fremont.....	12 46	5 07	
10 40	3 3		Clyde	12 26	4 52	
10 53	3 43		Bellevue.....	12 13	4 38	
11 08	3 51		Monroeville	11 58	4 23	
11 17	4 05		Norwalk	11 50	4 15	
12 05	4 43		Wellington.....	11 07	3 31	
12 38	5 16		Lodi.....	0 41	3 03	8
1 16	5 56		Orrville.....	0 02	2 24	p. m
1 46	6 25	8 35	Massillon.....	9 36	1 50	7 20
2 08	6 47	8 56	Navarre.....	9 15	1 33	7 05
2 9	7 27	9 57	Canton.....	.....	.....	.....
4 50	9 40	12 05	Cleveland	.....	.....	.....
.....	8 33	11 07	Cosshorton.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9 35	12 10	Zanesville.....	.....	.....	.....
2 20	7 05	9 36	Bolivar.....	8 50	1 08	6 30
2 37	7 16	9 44	Zoar.....	8 43	1 06	6 22
3 42	8 09	10 42	Scio.....	7 48	12 03	5 27
5 10	10 10	12 45	Steubenville....	5 56	10 0. 3	30
5 2	9 15	12 20	Martins Ferry....	6 20	10 30	3 55
5 35	9 55	2 3	Wheeling C.T. ..	6 10	10 20	3 45
P. M	P. M.	P. M	ARRIVE.	a.m.	a.m.	p m

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, Sept. 24, 1900, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m	†7 30 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m	
11 30 a m		

*Sundays excepted.

†7 10 p m at Massillon.

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect June 11, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	* No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A10 30	P 2 30	P. 6. 30
Canton ...	5 45	8 15	P. 12 01	4 19	7 40
Akron.....	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 10	8 12
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	5 45	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 8.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A11 00	P 9 40	P 2 35	P. 6 35
Akron ...	9 05	P12 20	11 0	4 10	7 35
Canton ...	9 41	1 08	11 40	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	.....	6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday

W. RUSBY, Agent, 40 E. Main St.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, MASSILLON, O., Jan. 1, 1901.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the company for the election of directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company, in the Massillon Savings and Banking Company, in the city of Massillon, O., on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1901

JOHN J HALEY, Secretary.

Try the "Want" Columns.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CENSUS OF PORTO RICO.

Comprehensive Review of the Island's Present State.

POPULATION NEARLY A MILLION.

Social and Economic Conditions, Strategic Value and Productive Capacity as They Exist Under United States Ownership—Percentages of Illiterates and Persons of Mixed Blood.

As soon as the census of Porto Rico was completed last year the total population of the island was announced, together with one or two other leading features of the work. The war department is now preparing to distribute copies of the full report in regard to this census made by Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Sanger of the inspector general's department. The report is in the shape of a well bound volume of over 400 pages and contains between its covers more reliable information in regard to Porto Rico than has ever before been given in such intelligent form to the American people, says the Washington Star.

The figures of population as given out some time ago were approximately correct, the total being 953,243. This figure shows a decided increase over that of the last census, which was taken in 1887. In fact, from the earliest census, taken in 1765, the population has steadily increased from about 45,000 a century and a half ago to nearly a million at the present time. Considering that the island is only about 36 miles wide and 100 miles long, it is densely populated. About 62 per cent of the people are white, the other 38 per cent being of colored or mixed blood. The percentage of mixed blood in the colored population of Porto Rico is very much greater than in Cuba, for, while 52 per cent of the colored Cubans are full blooded negroes, 83 per cent of the colored Porto Ricans are of mixed blood, many of them nearly white.

A very large percentage of the population of Porto Rico is of the agricultural class, for only about 75,000 people live in the three cities on the island. The percentage of illiteracy is very high. Eighty-four per cent of the people—which is but one in six of the males and females over 10 years of age—can neither read nor write. This is a higher percentage of illiteracy than prevails in any one of the United States, or, in fact, in any other country from which statistics are obtainable, except Guatemala. Much of this lack of schooling is apparently due to a residence in the country, for in the three large cities over 50 per cent of the people can read and write.

The strategic importance of Porto Rico was recognized at an early day, for attempts were made by England, Holland and France to wrest it from the control of Spain, though without success. The attacking parties did considerable damage in their assaults upon the city of San Juan, but owing to the excellent natural defenses and aided by yellow fever the natives were able to drive off the invaders.

The Indian population of Porto Rico at the date of its colonization by Spain is said to have numbered a half million souls. These Indians were copper colored and very similar in character to the Indians of southern Mexico. They had little industry or enterprise and the Spaniards gradually exterminated them, reducing many to slavery. In 1543 it was reported to the king of Spain by the bishop of San Juan that there were but 60 native Indians on the island. The recent census taken by the United States did not discover a single Indian of the aboriginal type, though close observers report many people in the interior of unmistakable Indian descent.

The negro blood in Porto Rico comes, as in other West India islands, through the importation of slaves, which commenced nearly 400 years ago and continued until 1872, when slavery was abolished. This black labor was of great consequence to the island in the cultivation of sugar cane, and when the slaves were freed the condition was made that they should work a certain number of years at a stated salary to prevent any disaster to large employers of labor. There are a few Chinese in Porto Rico, none ever having been brought in under the coolie system as in other West India islands. In Porto Rico their presence is entirely voluntary.

Cuba and Porto Rico have a smaller percentage of colored people in the population than any other West Indian island, Cuba having 33 per cent and Porto Rico 38. In the other West Indies the percentage of negroes runs from 61 in the Bermudas to 98 in Jamaica. Each of the American coast states, except North Carolina, has a smaller proportion of whites than Porto Rico or Cuba. There are 201,071 males of voting age in Porto Rico, and over 96 per cent of these are native born. About 3 per cent of the population is Spanish, these people being concentrated in the commercial centers, where they are engaged in business.

The conjugal condition in this island is very similar to that in Cuba, for less than 17 per cent of the adults are married. Seventy per cent of the adults are single. About 9 per cent live together by mutual consent, and more than 4 per cent are widows and widowers. The proportion of the island population engaged in breadwinning is only about one-third, while in Cuba the proportion is about two-fifths. Of people 65 years of age and over more than one-half are still working for a living in these two West India islands. It is also to be noted that a large number of children below the age of 9 figure among breadwinners.

The average death rate in Porto Rico during the past 11 years has been about 30 per cent and the average birth rate about 35. There are no gains to the population by immigration and such a small gain from births that the population is now nearly stationary and will probably be more so in the future unless American enterprise results in a greater development of agricultural area.

Most of the area of Porto Rico is held in farms, and more than one-fifth of the entire island is under cultivation. The forest areas are small and almost entirely confined to the highest mountains. Few remains of the primeval forests are to be found, timber being very scarce, and most of that used in building is imported. The industries of trade, transportation and manufactures are of almost trifling importance. Seventy-six per cent of the entire surface of the island is included within the 40,000 or less farms, with not less than 21 per cent of the entire area under the plow.

These figures are in strong contrast with those for Cuba, for on the latter island only 30 per cent of the area is included in farms and only 3 per cent of the area is under cultivation. The conditions in Porto Rico more nearly approach those prevailing in the United States, where 16 per cent of the area is under cultivation. Yet, considering the density of the rural population of Porto Rico, which is far beyond that of any portion of the United States, the proportion of cultivated land is small. The average size of a farm in Porto Rico is 45 acres, of which about 12 acres are cultivated. In the United States the average farm contains 137 acres, of which 78 acres are improved. In Cuba the average farm has an area of 142 acres, of which only 13 acres are under cultivation.

Seventy-one per cent of all the farms in Porto Rico are owned by the whites, and 22 per cent are owned by colored people, making a total of 93 per cent of all the farms of Porto Rico cultivated by their owners. Five per cent were rented by whites and 2 per cent by colored. This proportion of owned farms is unusually large. In the United States only 72 per cent of the farms are cultivated by their owners, and but few individual states can show as high a percentage of occupancy by owners as can Porto Rico.

The relative importance of the crops raised in Porto Rico is shown by the area devoted to each crop. Coffee occupies 41 per cent, sugar cane 15 per cent, bananas 14 per cent, and the balance is divided among sweet potatoes, Indian corn, malangas, rice, cocoanuts and tobacco. Coffee is by far the most important crop, and tobacco, which is one of the leading products of Cuba, is of but trifling importance in Porto Rico.

The work of the war department in the taking of the census of Porto Rico has been remarkably thorough and gives at a glance a true reflection of the conditions which prevail on that island. In this work Colonel Sanger, aided by the statistical experts, Professors Gannett and Wilcox, has been guided by the desire to present not only a numerical compilation, but a sociological estimate of these people lately taken under the jurisdiction of the United States, and he has succeeded in making both the Cuban and Porto Rican census reports absolutely necessary to the library of any one desiring a reliable reference in regard to matters therein treated.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Canada Sends an Expert to Study American System.

Canada is very much interested in the United States rural free delivery system. A representative of the postmaster general of Canada is now in Washington making a minute study of the service for the purpose of reporting to his home government. This gentleman is Mr. Charles Ross, assistant postmaster at Toronto.

The other day Mr. Ross was introduced to Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, who extended him the courtesies of the department. He was taken in charge by A. W. Machen, superintendent of free delivery, who astounded the Canadian with an exhibition of the manner in which the rural free delivery system is managed. Mr. Ross was extravagant in his praise of the sytem which Mr. Machen has inaugurated whereby every detail of the service is at an instant's command by the officials of the department.

Mr. Ross, accompanied by an expert detailed from the department, has gone to Carroll county, Md., where he will spend a short time in a thorough examination of the practical working of the rural free delivery system.

Mr. Ross declares that the fame of the United States rural postal service has spread to Canada and excited the greatest interest there. The Liberal party, which is an advocate of progressive movements, stands ready to inaugurate the service there if the postmaster general of the Dominion thinks well of it.—Philadelphia Press.

Crete's New Coins.

According to a report from Athens the new Cretan coins will soon be put into circulation. They bear the head of Prince George and include gold pieces of 20 and 10 francs, silver pieces of 5, 2, 1 and half francs, small change in nickel of 20, 10 and 5 centimes and in copper of 2 and 1 centimes, says the New York Tribune. Hitherto on the island Greek, Italian and French silver money has chiefly been in circulation, Turkish money having disappeared.

Kipling Dramatizing "The Jungle Book."

Rudyard Kipling is dramatizing "The Jungle Book" for H. Clay Cameron, who intends to produce the play next summer in London.—New York World.

"ABOUT ALL IN."

Yingling's View of His Own Condition.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE

An Erstwhile Fighting Man of Renown Advises the Young Man Never to Leave the Narrow Way—The Path of All the Famous Not Strewn with Roses—"Chickens Today, Feathers Tomorrow."

Fred Yingling, once the fairest flower of the pugilistic field, appeared before Mayor Wise Monday morning to receive a sentence of thirty days in the workhouse, $10 fine and the costs. Yingling, after an imprisonment of two days in the city jail, was ordered out of the city Friday. He went to North Lawrence. Saturday evening he returned to Massillon. He had trouble at a Railroad street resort and then he went to the mayor's office, where, with plentiful profane punctuations, he told a tale of a missing set of boxing gloves which he said ought to be somewhere in the city. As he talked he became hysterical and then abusive. He denounced everybody in sight. The mayor ordered him locked up. When Policeman Ertle began the execution of the order, Yingling showed fight. He struggled so fiercely when the sidewalk was reached that it was necessary to handcuff him. Monday morning Yingling was penitence itself.

"It's all over with me now," said he, "I can see that. This is the finish of the prize fighter. When you get down once, there's no getting up. He's about all in. There's no room in the world for old 'has beens' like me. I couldn't lick a child now. This pugilistic business is no good thing at any stage. It's chicken one day and feathers the next all through. Somebody said in the paper the other night that being a pugilist was better than a gambler. I tell you they're the same thing. Both play in a game of chances. There'll come a turning up one of these days when some people in this town will have a fine time catching larks. I'm not the kind to give up my secrets, but the town has got to be hard on a man who once did much for it. Go look up your athletic men. Ask them where they got their training and they'll tell you it was from Fred Yingling. But the place for the young man is the Sunday school. That's where I wish I'd stayed. But if it comes to a choice between football and fighting, take the fighter."

Yingling, it seems, before coming to Massillon, attempted to fight everybody he met at North Lawrence. A telephone message from that village stated that his return there was not desired. Yingling is almost a wreck. There is little left to suggest the once almost perfect physical man. Yingling at one time was instructor for the Massillon Athletic Club, and he also years ago held a similar position in the gymnasium of Wooster University. He was a patient at the state hospital for several months, and for a short time after his discharge seemed to be doing better. "A man can't get away from his old ways, though," he said to the mayor, "when he gets down and everybody knocks against him."

This season there is a large death rate among children from croup and lung troubles. Prompt action will save the little ones from these terrible diseases. We know of nothing so certain to give instant relief as One Minute Cough Cure. It can also be relied upon in grippe and all throat and lung troubles of adults. Pleasant to take. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 122 East Main street.

"Failing to find relief from the grip with old methods, I took Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills, and was permanently cured."—Gust. Eagan, Jackson, Mich.

Such Little pills as De Witt's Little Early Risers are very easily taken, and they are wonderfully effective in cleansing the liver and bowels. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

"After suffering for two months from a severe attack of grip, I found quick relief and a lasting cure by using Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Heart Cure."—Harry Abbott, Cincinnati, O.

Persons who suffer from indigestion cannot expect to live long, because they cannot eat the food required to nourish the body and the products of the undigested foods they do eat poison the blood. It is important to cure indigestion as soon as possible, and the best method of doing this is to use the preparation known as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and restores all the digestive organs to perfect health. C. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

"Grip made me very weak and nervous with tightness of chest and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine gave me quick relief."—Mrs. Clarinda Butler, West Wheeling, O.

Queen & Crescent Southern Ry. and Plant System is 100 miles shortest, Cincinnati to Florida.

"I was in bed five weeks with the grip—nerves shattered, stomach and liver badly deranged. Was cured with Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills."—D. C. Walker, Hallsville, O.

Cafe, Observation and Parlor cars on Florida and New Orleans trains, Queen & Crescent, Southern R'y and Plant system.

"My heart was badly affected by an attack of the grip and I suffered intense agony until I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It made me a well man." S. D. Holman, Irasburg, Vt.

SHELDON'S NEW BOOK.

How Noted Preacher's Latest Work Treats of the Servant Problem.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, D. D., author of "In His Steps," read the other night in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, the first two chapters of his new book, "Born to Serve," says the New York World.

Dr. Sheldon was introduced by Dr. Hillis, who declared that the novels of today were not unlike the parables of Christ. They were stories with pointed morals, he said, and novels would some day take the place of the pulpit in the instruction of the multitude. As a preface to his reading Dr. Sheldon made a short address, in which he said:

"During the past year 150,000 girls have left housework to enter the great shops and stores of our cities. My new book treats of the servant girl problem, if that problem exists, and I think it does."

Dr. Sheldon's story deals with a Barbara Clark, living with her widowed

REV. DR. CHARLES M. SHELDON.

mother. The girl is finely educated, being a graduate of a college. She failed to secure a position and as a last resort determined to become the hired girl of a family named Ward. She stipulates to work for one month, during which time she attempts to solve certain social problems and preserves a list of objections to her employer. The family is one that frequently changes girls, and Barbara finds hard work to keep her place.

At the end of the first month Barbara, who is a devout Christian, has made such an impression upon the family that they request her to remain upon the plea that she is doing great good. The girl has secured a place in a college as an instructor in French and German, but gives it up to remain with the Wards.

In her list of objections to housework the girl marks first the failure of the family to provide her with a proper room. It is the hottest room in the house and also the smallest. The girl does not blame this upon the mistress, but upon the man that built the house. Then she complains that she has no regular hours of employment and that she is not invited to attend church with the family nor join in the family worship.

In the next two chapters mistress and maid combine to help ease the servant's lot.

GAME OF TRAVELING WHIST.

Novel Contest Proposed by Denison (Tex.) Players.

The whist players of Denison, Tex., are planning a team game of traveling whist, a series to be played between teams from Denison, Sherman, Paris, South McAlester, I. T.; Fort Scott, Kan., and with Dallas if arrangements can be made to play with the Dallas team, says the St. Louis Dispatch. The plan is to schedule 24 whist trays and give them to a referee in each town. The cards in each hand are written out in the schedule. The referee is to take the cards, place them in the whist trays and furnish them to a team of four players, say beginning in Denison. When the hands are arranged in the trays there, the Denison referee, a disinterested person, incloses the schedule for the hands and sends it to the referee chosen by the players in the next town, who in turn takes the cards and arranges the trays and then sends the schedule on to the next whist club, where the referee arranges the hand, and so on till all the clubs play the hands.

The referee in each town will keep the score of the hands, and after the cards have been played by all the clubs in the Interstate league the scores will be exchanged by the referees and compared, and the scores thus compared will show which team has made the best score. The development of the play promises much interest. The first boards will be played in Denison and sent around as fast as the referees are appointed by the clubs.

Potato Pulp.

Not many years since the threatened ivory famine produced that remarkable imitation known as celluloid, which has been successfully employed for every possible use, from billiard balls to piano keys. Today the imitation has itself been imitated and that, too, by a curious preparation of potato pulp, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. The inventor is a Dutchman of the name of Knipers. He treats the waste pulp, itself a residue from the manufacture of the artificial potato flour, with a solution of acid glycerin. The resulting compound takes the form of a species of gum, which is dried and ground to powder. This powder is molded into blocks with the aid of water, very much as one uses plaster of paris. There is, however, this important difference. The new compound can be cut and turned and bored and used for every purpose, from buttons upward, in which it was formerly customary to use bone and ivory.

Washington's Cane Burned.

The work of clearing up the ruins left by the fire at Dr. William Everett's house at Quincy, near Boston, has brought to light a few facts concerning the valuable property destroyed and saved, says the New York Sun. Of the gold headed cane which formerly was owned by George Washington and which Mr. Everett prized most highly nothing but the ferrule has been found. Dr. John Eliot's Indian Bible, a rare book valued at $2,000, was saved and sustained no injury. A valuable collection of autographs of distinguished men all over the world was destroyed.

Caught a Silver Gray Fox.

George Greig of Canandaigua, N. Y., a trapper, has captured a silver gray fox, an animal which was supposed to be extinct in that part of the world. So rare is the silver gray fox that a perfect pelt is taken readily by furriers at $225. The fox was snared by Mr. Greig in a remote part of the town of Bristol, says the New York World. It is a superior hide.

More About Salt Eating.

It is now stated that "salt eating" is becoming a very serious disease among women of all classes. They are alleged to carry a lump of salt in their pockets and nibble at it on all occasions. Loss of hair and a yellow, shriveled skin, according to the Glasgow Weekly Herald, are part of the penalties.

ECZEMA'S ITCH IS TORTURE.

Eczema is caused by an acid humor in the blood coming in contact with the skin and producing great redness and inflammation; little pustular eruptions form and discharge a thin, sticky fluid, which dries and scales off; sometimes the skin is hard, dry and fissured. Eczema in any form is a tormenting, stubborn disease, and the itching and burning at times are almost unbearable; the acid burning humor seems to ooze out and set the skin on fire. Salves, washes nor other external applications do any real good, for as long as the poison remains in the blood it will keep the skin irritated.

BAD FORM OF TETTER.

"For three years I had Tetter on my hands, which caused them to swell to twice their natural size. Part of the time the disease was in the form of running sores, very painful, and causing me much discomfort. Four doctors said the Tetter had progressed too far to be cured, and they could do nothing for me. I took only three bottles of S. S. S. and was completely cured. This was fifteen years ago, and I have never since seen any sign of my old trouble."—Mrs. L. B. Jackson, 1114 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

S. S. S. neutralizes this acid poison, cools the blood and restores it to a healthy, natural state, and the rough, unhealthy skin becomes soft, smooth and clear.

S. S. S. cures Tetter, Erysipelas, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum and all skin diseases due to a poisoned condition of the blood. Send for our book and write us about your case. Our physicians have made these diseases a life study, and can help you by their advice; we make no charge for this service. All correspondence is conducted in strictest confidence.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

BUY THE GENUINE

SYRUP OF FIGS

... MANUFACTURED BY ...

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

NOTE THE NAME.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

I will offer at public sale on the premises, 3½ miles southwest of Massillon, on the Millersburg road, on

Thursday, January 31st, 1901.

The farm of Joseph Hassler deceased, containing about 91 acres. This farm is beautifully located and is one of the best wheat farms in Tuscarawas township, and has on it a fine house, barn, and all necessary outbuildings, well, cistern and several springs of never failing water, one of which is the noted "Crystal Springs."

Terms of sale, $500 cash on day of sale, balance of one-third of purchase price on April 1, 1901; one-third in one year and one-third in two years from April 1, 1901, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from April 1st 1901; back payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises. Possession given April 1, 1901.

W. D. OBERLIN, Executor of last will of Joseph Hassler deceased. With power of attorney from the heirs. Clayton Brenner, Auct.

If I had Grip I would use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nervine. Sold at all Druggists.

WANTED A HUSBAND!

Must be strong and never have a lame back,—Dr. Rankin's Kidney Tablets stop the pain at once and cure permanently.

FOR SALE BY

Z. T. BALTZLY, DRUGGIST,

Massillon, O.

THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE

DRESS GOODS

In the Clearance Sale

The special offerings of Dress Materials in this Clearance Sale are much under price and the chance to buy now at a great saving is yours.

The Goods are Extraordinary Values at These Clearance Prices:

75 pieces Fancy Dress Goods that formerly sold at 12½c are placed in this sale at ..... 6¼c yd

100 pieces All Wool 36 inch wide Suitings, excellent materials that were 50c yard ..... 19c yd

20 pieces Imported Black Novelty Dress Goods that sold from $1.00 to $1.75 per yard, offered at ..... 69c yd

10 pieces Venetian and Camel's Hair Cloths, 54 inches wide, worth $1.00 a yard, at ..... 69c yd

25 pieces Crinkled Taffeta Silks are offered in this sale at the special price ..... 49c yd

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

New Army Bill Will Deprive Gen. Miles of Present Rank.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—[By Associated Press] With the signing of the new army bill, Lieutenant General Miles will cease to have his present rank, and the President, under a provision of the bill that has been approved by both houses, must nominate to the Senate an officer to be lieutenant general. Strong pressure is being brought to bear by those not friendly to General Miles in behalf of the selection of either General Otis or General Brooke. The selection of one of these two last named officers is agitated on the ground that both will retire before General Miles, and that the appointment of either or both of them in succession would not interfere with the ultimate re-elevation of Gen. Miles to the highest rank in the army. It is not believed that Gen. Miles and his friends will stand idly by and see him thus humiliated. On the other hand, such strong pressure is being brought to bear in behalf of Otis and Brooke that it may be that the President will recommend Gen. Miles for appointment as the lieutenant [illegible] next fall, when he will [illegible] the age of sixty two, [illegible] under the authority [illegible] president by a section [illegible] statutes.

THE KING IN LONDON.

Edward VII of England and Emperor of India

LONDON, Jan. 23.—[By Associated Press]—Dense crowds lined the streets today waiting to do homage to the King. Finally, preceded by a dozen mounted policemen, the new sovereign appeared in a plain brougham, attired in deep mourning. Occasionally he lifted his hat in recognition of the uncovered heads on each side. The King looked very tired. He was followed by the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and others.

At a meeting of the privy council this afternoon, the King took the title of Edward VII of England and Emperor of India.

ROYAL PARTY LEAVES COWES.

Signals Given That no Salutes be Fired.

COWES, Jan. 23.—[By Associated Press]—Carriages drawn by white horses, at 9:40 this morning, conveyed the king, Duke of Connaught, Duke of York and Prince Christian to Trinity pier, where the party went aboard the royal yacht Alberta. The royal standard was hoisted, but a signal was given that no salutes be fired.

Do you read the want columns daily?

DATE PALMS IN DESERT.

Plan to Make Arizona Bloom With Great Groves.

SUCCESSFUL CULTURE IN MEXICO.

United States Government Experiments Lead to the Belief That Soil of Southwest Is Well Adapted to the Product of Africa—Alkali Good For Dates.

Thousands upon thousands of acres of desert land, hitherto arid and sterile, worthless and waterless, converted into a vast and beautiful blooming orchard of waving date palm trees; cactus and mesquite, sagebrush and grease wood, valueless products of the great American desert giving way before the reclaiming ingenuity of man, backed by the power and magic of water, and evolving into the richest and most productive land of the earth.

Such is the picture that has impressed itself on the believers in the culture of the date palm in America, and so promising is this outlook that plans are now being laid to plant in northern Mexico and southern Arizona great orchards of date palms, writes the Phenix correspondent of the Chicago Record. Indeed, at two points in Mexico along the Sonora river in the valley west of the Batuca mountains two immense experimenal orchards have been laid out by American and Mexican capitalists.

From investigations made there and at other points in Mexico and by the government experiment stations of Arizona has arisen the theory that the date palm can be successfully, profitably and easily cultivated in the United States, and in the tending of the date to flourish in soil where other plants would not thrive will make date culture not only one of the chief industries of the southwest, but will give it a field where it will not interfere in any manner with other forms of agriculture or horticulture. To be sure the securement of a proper supply of water for irrigation is a most important adjunct to the great project of the conversion of the desert, and no extensive planting can be done until water storage plans are developed. In view of this fact the great results expected from date culture will be used to give additional weight to efforts brought to bear for securing congressional aid in water storage enterprises.

In the two largest date enterprises in Mexico private capital is providing water by the building of small reservoirs, and it is likely that the same plan will be followed elsewhere. It has long been known in Sonora that the date palm will grow and bear fruit. In almost any of the Mexican towns may be seen lofty old trees which are at once objects of beauty and sources of food to the owners. At Altar in particular there are two magnificent trees 85 or 90 feet in height which are said to be nearly 200 years old. In Lower California, at Mulege and Santa Rosalia, there are said to be 60,000 bearing trees, some of the fruit of which is brought to the United States. Lack of water, however, has presented difficulties to the development of the fruit and the condition of excellence in which it exists in the old world.

Attention to date culture in Arizona began about five years ago, when small experiments were made at the government experiment station. The results were of such an encouraging nature that the department of agriculture appropriated $10,000 for the purpose of introducing the choice old world varieties of dates. The sample trees were bought in the French possessions in the northern Sahara, shipped here and planted at once in a plot of ground near Tempe, A. T. To such a great extent has the orchard prospered that congress will be asked for an additional appropriation to still further propagate the date. Some of the first trees planted are producing fruit, and those at the government station near Phenix bore a heavy crop last year.

Alkali, so common in the soil of the southwest, contrary to its effects on other plant life, is of material aid in date culture. The quality of the fruit is improved by the alkali, and indeed the Arabs are said to collect alkali and place it around their trees. Recently much interest has been aroused in date culture, and many plantings are being made in this territory. So obvious is it that the date is peculiarly suited to this soil and climate that there can be no doubt of its success as a product and a strong commercial factor. Samples of dates grown in Arizona were sent east late last summer, and by their size and flavor they excited much admiration. So confident are the advocates of date culture that they expect in ten years to be able to entirely throttle the importation of that fruit, most of which now comes from northern Africa.

Grewsome London Fashion.

A rather grewsome fashion, says the London Daily Chronicle, has just been discussed in certain military dressing rooms. Several officers who have left an arm behind them in South African hospitals have been exercised as to the proper treatment of the vacant sleeve. The fiat of fashion has now gone forth. The empty sleeve is to be worn pinned to the breast and with the coat sleeve a full shirt sleeve also, so that the white sinecure cuff looks in the distance like a perpendicular white band worn as a decoration upon the faultless coat.

Americanizing Marriage.

The American superintendent of schools in Havana has just taken a Cuban bride. That is one of the best ways, says the Cleveland Leader, to Americanize the island.

Nellie Morris' Assailant Sentenced.

McConnellsville, O., Jan. 23.—Walter Weinstock, of Hackey, who recently asaulted and mutilated Nellie Morris pleaded guilty to cutting with intent to kill, and was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, Jan. 22.

WHEAT, No. 2 red, 72@82c

CORN, No. 2 yellow shelled, new, 41¾@42¼c; No. 2 yellow ear, new, 43½@44c.

OATS, No. 1 white, 31@31½c; No. 2 white, 30½@31c; extra No. 3 white, 29½@30¼c; regular No. 3, 28½@29c

HAY—No. 1 mothy, $15.50@15.75; No. 2, $14.25@15.00; No. 1 clover mixed hay, $14.00@14.50; No. 1 clover hay, $13.75@14.00; No. 1 prairie hay, $11.75@12.00.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25@25½c; tubs, 24@24½c; Ohio and Pennsylvania creamery, 22@22½c; dairy butter, 16@17c; country roll, 13@14c; cooking butter, 11@12c.

EGGS—Granulated stock, 23@24c; fresh, candled, 22@23c; storage, candled, 19@20c.

CHEESE—Ohio, three-fourths cream, 11¼@11½c; full cream, Ohio, September, 12¼@12½c; New York state brand, 12½@13¼c; limberger, new, 13@13½c; Wisconsin brick Swiss, 14@14½c; Wisconsin ring Swiss, 14½@15c; brick, five-pound average, 14@14½c.

POULTRY — Live—Springers, 10@10½c; hens, 9@10c; roosters, 5@6c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 75c@$1.25 per pair. Dressed—Springers, 13@14c; hens, 11@12c; roosters, 8@9c; turkeys, 13@14c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 9@10c per pound.

Pittsburg, Jan. 22.

CATTLE—Receipts liberal, about 125 cars on sale; market slow; prices lower, especially for common and medium grades. We quote as follows: Extra heavy, $5.40@5.60; prime, $5.10@5.25; good, $4.50@4.80; tidy, $4.15@4.35; common, $3.00@3.75; heifers, $3.00@4.25; oxen, $2.50@4.50; bulls and stags, $2.75@4.25; common to good fresh cows, $45.00@50.00; springers and common cows, $20.00@30.00.

HOGS—Receipts light, with unfavorable reports from other markets and a limited demand. The market was slow and a shade lower. We quote as follows: Prime mediums and best Yorkers, $5.55@5.60; light Yorkers, $5.50@5.55; heavy hogs, $5.45@5.50; pigs, $5.40@5.50; roughs, $3.75@5.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair; market slow. We quote as follows: Choice wethers, $4.50@4.65; good, $4.20@4.40; fair mixed, $3.50@4.00; common, $1.50@2.50; choice lambs, $5.60@5.75; common to good lambs, $4.00@5.50; veal calves, $7.50@8.00; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

New York, Jan. 22.

WHEAT—Spot market easy; No. 2 red, 79¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. — red, —c in elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 85⅞c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 88⅞c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot market easy; No. 2, 47c in elevator and 46⅝c f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 30¼c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 31¾c; track mixed western, 30@31½c; track white, 31¾@35c.

CATTLE—Market feeling steady; cables unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market slow, but steady. Sheep, $3.00@4.55; few wethers, $5.00; yearlings $5.00; lambs, $5.15@6.20; culls, $4.50; no Canada lambs.

HOGS—Market nominally firm at $5.60@5.85.

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Closing.
Wheat.				
Jan.	71⅞	72¼	71⅞	72¼
May.	74½	74¾	73⅞	74⅝
Corn				
Jan.	36⅝	37	36⅝	37
May.	38¼	38⅞	38¼	38¾
Oats.				
May.	24⅞	25	24⅞	25
Pork.				
May	13 77	13 97	13 77	13 95
Lard				
May	7 32	7 42	7 32	7 42

Queen & Crescent Southern Ry. and Plant System is 100 miles shortest, Cincinnati to Florida.

3½ days Cincinnati to Pacific coast, Queen & Crescent, New Orleans and the Sunset Limited.

Railroad Notes.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad will make a very important change in their operating department upon February 1. This will be the adoption of the tonnage system of computation, now in effect upon the Great Northern and some of the other big roads of the country. By this system the capacity of the engine is listed upon each division of the property. Then the load given each engine over the division is reported each day and made into a statement at the end of the week to a proper official appointed to care for it. The earnings on each of these loads are carefully stated along with the load carried, and from this is figured up the earnings per train mile. It is an easy matter also to figure out the cost of carrying the material the distance which it was hauled. By this system the engine is watched to see that it does not exceed its possibilities and still carries all that it can with safety. The cars are watched to see that what they are capable of is fulfilled, and the operating officials know whether their trains are being run at a loss or at a profit, and how much.—Cleveland Leader.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best emedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

The merited reputation for curing piles, sores and skin diseases acquired by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, has led to the making of worthless counterfeits Be sure to get only Dewitt's Salve. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

"Grip robbed me of my sleep and I was nearly crazed with neuralgia and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. Pearl Bush, Holland, Mich.

Jell-O, The New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts. Try it today.

"I was in bed five weeks with the grip—nerves shattered, stomach and liver badly deranged. Was cured with Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills."—D. C. Walker, Hallsville, O.

The most soothing, healing and antiseptic application ever devised is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It relieves atonce and cures piles, sores, eczema and skin diseases. Beware of imitations. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 122 East Main street.

"I was given up to die from heart and nervous troubles caused by grip. Six bottles each of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. John Wollet, Jefferson, Wis.

24 hours Cincinnati to Jacksonville and New Orleans, Queen & Crescent route and Southern R'y.

Huyler's COCOA & CHOCOLATE. PURE! HEALTHFUL!! GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

VIGORINE

MAKES MEN MANLY!

Most Wonderful Remedy for LOST VITALITY.

Are You Weak, Weary and Wretched?

VIGORINE will build you up and make a Strong Healthy Man of you.

FITS MEN and WOMEN for MARRIAGE

A POSITIVE CURE for weakness or Lost Manhood. This wonderful Remedy is put up in tablet form and sent securely sealed in plain package to any address.

PRICE $5.00.

VIGORINE REMEDY CO., Lewis Block, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE GOODS ARE MOVING FAST! SALES are FAR BEYOND OUR EXPECTATIONS

The genuine bargains that leave our store speak louder than words. Our customers are delighted and know Good things when they see them.

Lot No. 1. Choice $1.95.

Young Men's all Wool Suits and Overcoats, (no shoddy or Cotton) choice of this lot..... $1.95

Lot No. 2. Choice $3.90

This lot consists of Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats in Blacks, Blues, Oxfords, Checks, Stripes, Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, plain and fancy materials, every garment guaranteed strictly all wool and absolutely fast color. This lot consists of odd Suits and Overceats; goods that we cannot duplicate. Not a garment in the lot that is worth less than $8 00, and many of them worth as high as $14.00. You can have your choice for..... $3.90

Lot No. 3. Choice $5.85

Suits and Overcoats, regular stock and regular sizes, values $8 to $10. Black and Blue Thibet Suits, Fancy Worsted Suits, Stripes and Checks; plain and Fancy Cassimere Suits, Chinchilla, Kersey, Worsted, Herring Bone Stripe, and Oxford Grey Overcoats, in the new shades of Cloth, your choice only..... $5.85

Lot No. 4. Choice $7.50

Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters, equal in every respect to our regular 11, 12 and 13 dollar line of Men's Black and Blue Clay Worsted, Serges, Fancy Worsted, Fancy and Plain Cassimere, and Cheviot Suits, Men's and Young Men's Light Grey and Oxford Grey Box Overcoats, Nobby Tan Overcoats, Black Kersey Overcoats, Grey Frieze Overcoats in box and regular lengths, every garment worth $11.00, and some worth $13 00, your choice only..... $7.50

Lot No. 5. Choice $10.00

Extra fine Suits and Overcoats, unusual values ranging in price up to $17.00. Suits are all new, up-to-date goods, smooth or rough finished, Cheviots or Worsteds; some plain, others fancy; colors the newest; when you see them you will appreciate them.

Overcoats in the new, rough coatings, as well as the ever popular Kerseys, Meltons, and Friezes. All the new shapes and lengths, Raglans and Paddocks. Take you pick of this lot regardless of former selling price, for..... $10.00

TROUSERS.

Men's and Young Men's Trousers, regular values $2 75 to $5.00, new patterns, stripes and checks, worsteds and cheviots, in this sale your choice only..... $1.95

A small lot of Children's all wool suits, sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7, regular values, $2 to $5. We haven't more than three of any one style but take your choice of what there is for..... 90c

Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Reefers at a big reduction. Ask to see our Child's fine Reefer at..... $1.50

Men's latest style black stiff hats, $2 quality, go in this sale at.... $1.19

One lot of Men's Single Vests, reduced to

9 Cents.

This great sale does not only consist of what is here advertised, but everything in the store is included. Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Mackintoshes, etc., at a great discount. This being the beginning of the 20th century and also the beginning of our business career in the new store, we are determined this sale must be a record maker and an event that our customers can refer to in the future as one time in their lives that their dollars had an enormous purchasing power.

C. M. Whitman's

Modern Clothing House, No. 7 West Main Street, the New Block, Massillon, O.

3---BIG FLOORS, ALL CLOTHING---3

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